The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,504 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M. THAMES	4101	803	W. A. Seaton	16th Oct.
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	H. B. Haselwood	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cote	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4131	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2735	500	P. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	2864	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	1749	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3123	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "

The steamers marked proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	16th Oct.
MALWA	2999	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
MIRZAPORE	3937	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
OATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th "
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 18 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	3rd Nov.

* Can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	R. Hutchison	17th Oct.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	14th Nov.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 2, 1885.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s.s. "CANTON," Captain Dannel, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 18th October next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WANTED, a well furnished BUNGALOW for about four or six months from 1st November next, either on Malabar Hill, Cumbala or Breach Candy, Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ELASTIC SILK GOODS.

Manufactured expressly for us and warranted to stand wear in a Hot climate better than any other similar goods obtainable in India.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Chemists to His Excellency the Governor,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Anklets	per pair, Rs. 5-0.
Knee Caps	per pair, " 6-0.
Stockings	per pair, " 9 and 10.
Wristlets	per pair, " 4-8.

ELASTIC SILK GOODS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th October, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

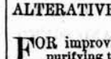
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 19th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buarah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th October, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite : the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.

		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIN	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use	17 0	9 8
GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	22 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	24 0	
HOCKHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	Very soft and good bouquet	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	42 0	23 0

SPARKLING WINES.

SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet	35 0	19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	42 0	23 0
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	30 0	16 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	31 0	19 0
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	41 0	22 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MICROSCOPES.

THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these Instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet, Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S
STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

ESPECIALLY beneficial after the S. W. Monsoon, and are a preventive against Fever, which at present is so prevalent amongst Horses in the Bombay Presidency.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLARETS

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list ; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTCH WHISKY,

Universally approved of for its Purity, Mellowness and Aroma.

"FERRINTOSH"

Commands a large sale, being unequalled at the Price.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash. Rs.			Credit.
21	0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT "Scotch Whisky" Rs.	24 0
23	10	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old	27 0
29	12	"BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old "Guaranteed"	34 0

We would specially draw the attention of consumers to our "Superior Old Blend" which we have no hesitation in stating cannot be surpassed either in quality or price.

A. FERGUSON and Co. "Breadalbane Whisky," as supplied to Government and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-0 dozen nett.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

ORGUINETTE MUSIC.

ROLLS OF MUSIC. FOR STYLE H 8 INCHES WIDE.

No. 2.
OPERATIC AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Hunting Chorus. (Martha)
Non piu mesta.
Grande Duchesse. Selection.
Baby mine.
Song from Evangeline.
Traviata. Selection.
Salut à la France
La Fille du Regiment.
Linda. Selection.
I Puritani. "
Martha, No. 1. "
" 2. "
We sail the ocean blue. (Pinafore)
Bell Trio "
Little Buttercup's song. "
He is an Englishman. "
Stradella. Selection.

No. 3.
SACRED MUSIC.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Coronation
Ring the bells of Heaven.
The home over there.
We shall meet beyond the river
Rock of Ages
I need Thee every hour.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Tell me the old, old story.
Precious Name.
Pull for the Shore.
Must Jesus bear the Cross alone
Watchman, tell us of the night.
All the way my Saviour leads.
From Greenland's icy mountains
Greenville.
I want to be an Angel.
Hold the Fort.
Sweet by and bye.
America.

No. 4.
POPULAR AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Auld Lang Syne.
Annie Laurie.
Old Folks at Home.
Old Oaken Bucket.
Last Rose of Summer.
Nancy Lee.
Sweet by and bye.
Home, Sweet Home.
Switzers song of Home.
Silver Threads.
Grandfather's Clock.
How can I leave Thee.
Tara's Harp.
Glory, Hallelujah.
Rally Round the Flag.
Tramp, Tramp.
Marching through Georgia.
Watch on the Rhine.

No. 5.
QUICK MUSIC, JIGS, &c.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Fusileers' March.
St. Patrick's Day.
Hail to the Chief.
Dixie.
Yankee Doodle.
Girl I left behind me.
Blue Bells of Scotland.
Garry Owen.
Capt. Jinks.
Larry O'Gaff.
Chorus Jig.
Moaymusk.
Draw the Sword.
Fisher's Hornpipe.
Dundee "
Smith's "
Merry Dance, or Twin Sisters.
Speed the Plough.
Hull's Victory.
Clog Dance.

No. 6.
MISCELLANEOUS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Auld Lang Syne.
Greenville.
Hold the Fort.
I need Thee every hour.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Pull for the Shore.
Must Jesus bear the Cross alon
Glory, Hallelujah.
Salut à la France.
Marching through Georgia.
Home Waltz.
Evangeline Waltz.
Clog Dance.
Home, Sweet Home.

No. 8.
POPULAR AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Babies on our Block.
Skidmore Fancy Ball.
Dancing in the Barn.
Over the Summer Sea.
Ben Lomond March.
Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane
Bonnie Doon.
Still so Gently.
Arkansas Traveller.
La Francaise Schottische.
Manhattan Schottische.
First Love Polka.
Chorus Jig.
Merry Dance, or Twin Sisters.
Moneymusk.
White Cockade.
Skidmore Guard.
Cornflower Waltz.

No. 9.
WALTZES.
100 ft. Rs. 20

Evangeline.
Flora.
Home.
Cinderella.
Corn Flower.
Bright Eyes.
Wine, Women, and Song.
Masquerade.

CATOLOGUES OF THE ABOVE FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

RUPEES 36 PER MONTH

For 2 years
WITH POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT
Will make you Proprietor of a

SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
PRIZE MEDAL PIANO.
EASY TERMS, CONVENIENT PAYMENTS.

These Instruments are offered to everybody.
Over 500, are now scattered all over India.
Everyone pleased and contented with the selection.

Stands the test of this trying climate most wonderfully. The more it is used the richer and softer it is. It always keeps its Brilliancy of Tone. Very good and sweet-toned. Full and rich. Charmingly flexible. Soft, pleasant and easy to the touch. No metallic jingling. A wonderful instrument. Action never fails. The frame is perfect. A-1 Piano for the Country. Always my favourite. These are some of the expressions used by those who have tried these celebrated instruments. Testimonials free on application to

BOMBAY {MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.} POONA

BOYS' JERSEY AND SAILOR SUITS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, have a large and select stock of the above in CARDINAL, NAVY BLUE, HEATHER-MIXTURE, &c., suitable for boys from 2 to 7 YEARS OF AGE, which they offer at the following low prices for Cash :—

NAVY BLUE,—Fancy Knitted Ribbed Worsted and Serge	...	Rs.	5-8 to 15-0	per suit.
CARDINAL	do. do.	...	" 8-8 to 18-0	"
HEATHER-MIXTURE	do. do.	...	" 5-4 to 15-0	"
BROWN	...	"	9-12 to 16-0	"
BLACK	...	"	9-8 to 18-0	"

Constituents when ordering are requested to quote age, chest-girth and height of Boy.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET AND ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

POONA ! POONA ! !

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY. and 19, Kahun Road, POONA.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.
GEORGE'S PATENT PORTABLE TUBULAR WIRE FENCE
FOR FENCING IN RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGLOWS, PLANTATIONS, &c.,

Combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. A Mile of Strong Fence weighs only 2 to 3 Tons, and costs only from Rs. 650. The Light Weight causes immense saving in transport when the material has to be conveyed over long distances inland. Steel Wire, Strand Wire, or Patent Barb Wire. Field and Wicket Gates, with Improved Tubular Posts.

ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster, London, and Jubbulpore, India.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... " 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... " 40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... " 45	" 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS (Fairchild)—
Containing the pancreatic enzymes in a highly concentrated and most active form.

PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild) IN GLASS TUBES—
Each contains 5 grains of Extractum Pancreatis, and will digest a pint of milk in 30 minutes.

PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 3 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

COMPOUND PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each contains 1-10 grain Ipecac., 3 grains Bismuthi Subnit., and 2 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

PEPSINE IN SCALES (Fairchild)—
A most reliable and active ferment. Dose 1 to 3 grains.

PEPSINE TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 1 grain of pure Pepsine in Scales. The Tabloids are an elegant and agreeable form for administration.

ELIXOID PEPSINE—
The most active and pleasant liquid Pepsine.

KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT—
The best digestive of starchy foods, and a valuable nutriment.

A Pamphlet on Extractum Pancreatis and the Digestive Ferments supplied free upon request.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED
HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

JUNAGADH RAILWAY SURVEY.

WANTED, a DRAFTSMAN able to trace well and quickly and take out quantities.

Salary according to qualifications. Applicants to state previous experience and salary required, and to forward copies of certificates which will not be returned.

Preference will be given to men having some knowledge of surveying.

Address.—The Executive Engineer, Junagadh Railway Survey, Junagadh.

H. C. KNOX,
Executive Engineer, Junagadh Railway Survey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI
AND
MAESTRO MENESINI
have decided to give three
POPULAR AFTERNOON CONCERTS
(previous to their departure from Bombay)
FRIDAY 16, WEDNESDAY 21, AND
WEDNESDAY 28TH INST.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Concert to commence each day at 5-30.

Admission, One Rupee.
Reserved seats, Rs. 2. Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTER.

HALF CHRONOMETER MINUTE REPEATER, 10 holes jewelled, compensation balance, double roller escapement, Breguet spring, adjusted in temperatures and positions.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The MEETING of the Corporation advertised for FRIDAY, 16th instant, been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 3 p. m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th October, 1885.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE CO. LD. IN LIQ.

NOTICE hereby given that any person or persons having claims against the above company will require to submit same before the 15th November next, after which date the liquida ion accounts will be closed in view of a final distribution of the assets of the company.

C. H. B. FORBES,
Liquidator,
Bombay Livery Stable Co., Ld., in Liq.
Bombay, 11th October, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN MURRAY, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1885.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the FOUNDATION, PLINTH and GROUND FLOOR WORKS of the NEW WILSON COLLEGE at Chowpatty, Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p. m. on Monday the 26th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MUIZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 12th October, 1885.

KARACHI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of October 1885, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st August, 1885.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1885.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 22nd October, both days inclusive.

DE LA RUE'S MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.

"WEST END."
Limp French Morocco, Gilt Lines.
MARBLED EDGES,
Plain, Ruled Faint, or for Cash.

		Rs. a.
Post 32mo (3¼ by 2¼ in.), 2 sheets, about 121 pages	B7006	0 10
Foolscap 18mo (4 by 2½ in.), 4 sheets, about 144 pages	B7018	0 12
Diamond Post 18mo (4¼ by 3 in.), 6 sheets, about 212 pages	B7030	0 14
Queen's Post 12mo (5¼ by 3¾ in.), 9 sheets, about 212 pages	B7040	1 2
Foolscap 8vo (6 by 3¾ in.), 18 sheets, about 281 pages	B7072	1 6
Post 8vo (7 by 4¼ in.), 15 sheets, about 240 pages	B7096	1 8
Large Post 8vo (7¾ by 5 in.), 15 sheets, about 240 pages	B7126	1 12
Large Post 8vo (7¾ by 5 in.), 24 sheets, about 380 pages	B7138	2 4
Foolscap 4to (7¾ by 6¼ in.), 36 sheets, about 284 pages	B7156	2 6
Post 4to (8¼ by 7¼ in.), 24 sheets, about 190 pages	B7174	2 8
Post 4to (8¼ by 7¼ in.), 48 sheets, about 380 pages	B7186	3 8
Large Post 4to (9¼ by 7¾ in.), 24 sheets, about 190 pages	B7198	3 4
Large Post 4to (9¼ by 7¾ in.), 48 sheets, about 380 pages	B7210	4 8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"LIFE ASSURANCE in INDIA."—Reprint of an article in the *Bombay Gazette*. Post free on application to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Queen Insurance Company, Bombay.

KEMP AND CO., Limited.

MR. JOHN BRISTED is appointed GENERAL MANAGER of the business of this Company from the 15th instant, in succession to Mr. D. S. KEMP, who RESIGNS.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.
Bombay, 12th Oct., 1885.

CAPTAIN HAYES.

CAPTAIN HAYES, previous to leaving Poona, where he has had the most marked success, would be happy to hear from gentlemen wishing to learn the new system of breaking and of curing horses of all forms of riding and driving vices, with the view of forming classes for instruction at out-stations. Before going to Bengal, Captain Hayes proposes to visit Secunderabad, Bangalore and Madras, if sufficient inducement as to numbers be offered. Fee for instruction Rs. 50 each person. Address No. 1, Wanowrie, Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
KEROSINE OIL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, TENDERS for the supply, during the year 1886, commencing 1st January, of 10,000 cases of purified and refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL of very best quality water white, and warranted to be not less than 150 o fire test, each case to contain 65 lbs. nett of oil. To be delivered from time to time as required at Parel Stores Depot, in lots not exceeding 1,000 cases.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1885.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 15, Rampart-row, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1885.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhai, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th October, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Director,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1885.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE,
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.

JEWELLERY.

The Silver and Gold from Paris.
The "KORAN" from Zanzibar, very excellently bound in best leather.

The above articles will be sold at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE
AT
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, NO. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Honble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

THE IMPERIAL SPECIAL TRICYCLE of best Coventry Manufacture, with back-steering machine brake on side wheels, mud-guard, &c., with lamp and bell, Rs. 325.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

HANDKERCHIEFS from Rs. 1-2 per doz.; Sponges from annas 2 each. Glass ware, Crockery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys. Cheapest offered by any Firm.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, Methylated Spirit.—Apply to Mr. N. C. DALAL, No. 6, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a COOK for the Royal Hotel, Mazagon. Salary moderate.—Apply with Testimonials.

TURKISH DELIGHT.—One rupee per box, a favorite sweet of delicious flavour.—Pallonjee, Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Almond and Strawberry Cream, Cream de Rose Water Ice, Ham, Bacon and Cheese, ans. 12 per lb. Cooked Ham Rs. 2 per lb.—MORENAS & Co.

FOR SALE, a powerful well-shaped Bay Waler Gelding, Height 15 hands 3 inches, quite quiet in harness, to be seen at C. Stephens and Sons.

GREAT NOVELTY! PHOTOGRAPHS transferred on to porcelain, Suitable for tombstones. Apply to ROBERT HOTZ, Hyderabad Deccan.

PARUCK'S Fancy Bazaar, Esplanade Cross-road.—India Rubber Toys, Dolls, Ladies' and Gents' Leather Hand-Bags, Fancy Ink-stands, Albums, at moderate prices.

NOVELTIES in MECHANICAL TOYS, Musical Toys, Walking Peacocks, Dancing Bears, Walking Elephants. Prices moderate.—Pestonji Sorabji and Co., 33, Meadow-street.

MYRRH ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.—Beautifies the teeth, preserves them from decay and accumulation of tartar. Collett and Co., Ld. Price 12 annas per box.

TO LET, from 1st November, Second Floor in Marine Cross Lane, Fort. Open and airy, good for office or residence. Apply to K. M. SHROFF, The *semi-Furnished* Office.

ICES, ICES.—To-day Rose, Lemon, Vanilla, and Jordan, Almond, Wines, Spirits and French Liqueurs of the best quality at the Vienna Ice Cream Saloon, Church-gate-street, Fort.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE, Math. Honors, Scholar of his College, requires a Mastership or Tutorship, resident or otherwise. Apply B, A., office this paper.

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE, a pair of handsome spirited BAY Australians, 15-3. Inspection at Gosla Mitha's, Girgaum, after 4 p.m., on few hours' notice.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 11½; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.—For Sale a few copies at the reduced rate of Rs. 1-8 each. Apply at the INDIAN PRINTING PRESS, Kandewady-lane.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

REDUCED RATES.—Coffee Mills and Roasters, Kerosine Cooking Stoves and Ludgate Boilers at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moignaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 51-8 per case.

SOUPS—Chicken, Julienne, Mock Turtle Gravy, Ox Tail, Vegetable, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Giblet, Soup and Bouilli.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRENCH TILES and CEMENT—A fresh supply is expected about the 15th inst. Orders at reduced rates are being booked by Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., 15 Forbes-street.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £349,971-10-10 Stg.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stools, &c. (Just a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, for cash only, 150 Degrees Snowflake, Rs. 4-8, Refined 125 Degrees Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadow-street. One case contains two Tins of Oil.

LOST, from Colaba, an old Scotch TERRIER, hind quarters have been shaved, hair partly grown, colour grey. Any one bringing him to C. F. M. Grant C. S., Upper Colaba, will be rewarded.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

LADIES' WORK BASKETS, also Ladies' Companions, in leather, with Scissors, Thimble, &c. LADIES' FANS in all colours.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th October, 1885, for the SUPPLY of BOOKS and FORM to this Company for the period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1886.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Books and Forms seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received up to the 15th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW STATION BUILDINGS at GOVA GATE STATION, on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY. Plans, specifications and conditions of Contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company Bombay.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Offices, Bombay, 1st October, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 24th instant, for the construction of proposed NEW GOODS SHED at Dabhoi and PORTERS' and POINTSMEN'S QUARTERS at Bhadurpur, on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY. Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET
Agent.
Bombay, dated 10th October, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF HARDWARE SHOP FURNITURE, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHIGRAM, HORSE, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdoolally Currimjee, surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Ismailjee Currimjee & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop and godown of the said firm situate in the Arthur Crawford Markets remaining stock of hardware, furniture &c. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 14th and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the same comprising of:—

Copper and iron rivets and washers, brass cocks, pig lead, C. iron and lead pipes, iron bolts and nuts, C. I. pumps, with pipes, stock-holam tar, manilla, coir and galvanized ropes, coir bales, iron sheets, C. I. bends, small beam scale and weights. On the 15th boots and shoes, show cases and cupboards, lamps, table, chairs, copy press, iron empty cans, &c., &c., shigram, horse and set of harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th October, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

10 cases white jaconets and mulls.
2 ,, cambric cotton cloth.
1 ,, black woollen cloth, superfine.
5 ,, playing cards.
4 ,, magenta colour.
1 ,, German silver cups.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Thames.
1 case Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.
1 ,, concentrated essence of white rose and damask rose.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 14th October, 1885.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction rooms, 25 boxes of champagne, each containing 2 dozen pints, of Millin and Rankin, 11 cases German beer, each containing 4 dozen quarts, 8 cases of the same sort, each containing 6 dozen pints of Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 1 case Manilla cheroots, containing 200 small boxes, in each box 50 cheroots, furniture such as black wood and teakwood couches, chairs, cup-boards, easy and folding chairs, cots, writing tables, looking glass, show cases, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, hanging, wall and table lamps, rich oleographs, pianofortes, marble top teapoys, accordeons, eau-de-cologne, best perfumery, lady's gloves, valentine cards, jewellery, windsor soap, China preserves, toys and other miscellaneous articles.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 14th October, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BULLOCKS AND PONIES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat stores, Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m.

13 bullocks and 3 ponies.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darukhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—

Ex. s.s. Chilka and Byculla.

200 tons superior teak scantlings and posts of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of H. A. GRANT, Esq., consisting of a large variety of very rare crotons, stephantis, roses, caladiums, begonias, laurels, ferns, jassamines, &c., most of the tubs are copper bound.

The plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Ex s.s. Hydaspes.

1 case 50 doz. Napoleon Price and Co.'s violet and millefleur nursery and toilet powder.
40 ,, concentrated essence of damask rose.
1 case 40 ,, Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.

Ex s.s. Henzada.

3 cases each 12 doz. Japanese waterproof.

On account of the concerned.

An invoice of green, light and dark blue chrome, yellow and Prussian blue paint in 28 lb. tins,

1 Turner gas engine 2-man power.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, the property of Mr. Veerjee Muljee, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome strong-built single-seated brougham, a handsome light victoria, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horses, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs, handsome hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq., President Board, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Doring, a handsome canoe-shaped barouche by Collett, a handsome Stanhope phaeton also by Collett, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Arab horses, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first rate pictures, superior Brussels carpets, &c., the property of D. S. KEMP, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cornet," Breach Candy, the residence of G. F. M. GRANT, Esq., C. S., the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John BROADWOOD & SONS, a handsome miniature slate billiard table with balls and cues, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, real Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anstey Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a handsome English-built four-seated cane barouche by Rogers, a handsome English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of handsome well-matched grey walers about 15-2, a handsome grey Arab horse, a handsome grey riding horse, sets of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Chummery," Breach Candy, opposite the Mahalukmee Temple, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts, with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

The date of sale will be fixed hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kushroo Lodge," Nesbit Road, Byculla, close to H. H. Aga Ali Shah's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome 3 to 12 light hanging chandeliers, wall shades, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior linen and iron bedsteads, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF PRESSES, ENGINE, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c., AT THE SCOTT PRESS, VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 14th November, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of Scott Press at Colaba, by order of Mr. Assur Veerjee—

6 presses for pressing cotton, wool, hemp jute, gunny, &c., by Wren and Hopkinson; also pumps by Wren and Hopkinson, engine by W. J. Galloway, two boilers by W. J. Galloway, 2 boilers by Daniel Adamson, shafting, pullies, wheels, &c.

The presses and machinery are in working order, and can be inspected and further information obtained on application at the office of Mr Assur Veerjee, in Mody Street, or at the office of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Marine Street, Fort. The above will be sold in separate lots.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 11th October, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly Hill, a little far from the Bungalow known as "The Nest," the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. B. HOWARTH, Esq. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea sets, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, tea set, ice pitcher, biscuit box, ice pail, butter pot, claret jug, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, one mahogany case containing 12 pair fruit knives and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, Madras pattern sideboard, whatnot, dining room arm chairs, a set of camp tables in two pieces, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy folding, reclining long arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed couches, chiffoneers, ornament stands, teapoys with marble top, Persian carpet, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome iron four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, bath tubs, commode, dispense articles, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, 1 strong built victoria, 1 handsome strong fast-trotting grey arab horse, a collection of choice and rare crotons and other plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of GEORGE LUND, Esq. The sam comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated-ware, such as ice pitcher tea set, tea tray, butter pot, biscuit box, cruet and pickle stand, spoons and forks, cutlery &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished, inlaid household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, mallet pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm, low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed couches, chiffoneers, tespoys with marble top, ornament stands, rich Brussel's carpets, one and four light hanging argand lamps, 2, 3, 5 and 4 lights hanging kerosine lamps, fancy flower vases, rich table ornaments, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, first-rate oleographs, a large size musical box with dancing girls, handsome iron fourpost bedsteads with spring mattress, clothes presses, chest of drawers, handsome almirax with single and double plate glassdoors, bedroom chairs, bath tubs, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong built victoria, in good order.
1 Do fast trotting grey arab horse.

The property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p. m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong C. spring buggy, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., sell by Public Auction on the Bank's premises, at 4 p.m.

A lot of glass and panel doors, door venetians, ornamental cast iron panel, wood architist, blue stone and Porebunder stone pavings, together with old office desks and tables, &c., &c.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Port Store-keeper State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., at the State Railway Stores depot, Byculla—

A quantity of tools and stores returned from Egypt.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Madowa Street, Fort, the office furniture of Messrs. Henry Gluckmann & Co., consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, harmonium, samples of different fancy articles, &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 26th, and TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Westropp's House, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture made to order, by "Windridge," handsome blackwood richly open carved drawing-room furniture suitable for presentation at Home, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Brown Australian goldings, handsome strong English-built single-seated brougham, by "Kesterton," one handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton, by "Hooper" of Chandos-street, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. T. MEILI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th October, 1885.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,200,00 0
RESERVE FUND 2800,00 0

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—69, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—HON. F. D. SASSOON.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. — F. E. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. — W. H. Forbes, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. — C. D. Bottomley, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick, Esq. — H. P. McIver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay September 15, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their sup

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE RISING IN EASTERN ROUMELIA.

THE papers brought by this mail give much space to chronicling the insurrectionary movement in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. The movement began on the night of the 16th inst., when the people, who were joined by the militia, overturned the Government of Gavril Pasha, proclaimed the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria, and established a Provisional Government under the presidency of the Pan-Bulgarian agitator, Dr. Stransky. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The first acts of the insurrectionary Government were to place Gavril Pasha and the General commanding the Roumelian militia, Borthwick Pasha, under arrest, and to issue a manifesto, proclaiming Prince Alexander of Bulgarian Sovereign of Eastern Roumelia, and Prince of United Bulgaria. A message was then transmitted to Varna, inviting Prince Alexander to come to Philippopolis, and calling upon the people of North Bulgaria to rise in support of the revolution. At the same time, orders were issued to cut the telegraphic communication between Philippopolis, and Adrianople, to destroy several miles' length of the railway at different points, to blow up the railway bridge at Mustapha, and to direct militia battalions on all the principal strategical positions of the frontier towards Turkey. All these orders were executed with a promptitude which showed that every detail in the revolutionary programme had been carefully planned."

The Philippopolis correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"The revolution was conceived with much intelligence, and executed quietly and without bloodshed. The leader here was Dr. Stransky, who has been appointed president of the Provisional National Government. There is thorough agreement between the populations of Bulgaria and Roumelia on this subject, and all parties are uniting enthusiastically in favour of the fusion. Men, and even women, declare themselves ready to die rather than give way. A *levée en masse* for all men between eighteen and forty has been proclaimed. The militia, regulars, and volunteers have started for the Turkish frontier and it is estimated that a force of 150,000 men will be prepared to resist any attempted Turkish invasion."

Dr. Stransky's summons (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) found Prince Alexander and his Prime Minister, M. Karaveloff, quite ready at Varna. On Friday evening the Prince drew up a ukase, mobilizing the army, and summoning the National Assembly to meet at Sophia. The ukase, moreover, announced that Prince Alexander intended to respond to the call of the Roumeliots, and to cross the border at once. A manifesto was also telegraphed to Philippopolis in which the Prince recognized the union of the two provinces as an accomplished fact, and accepted the title of Prince of the two Bulgarias, North and South. Copies of the manifesto, posted on Sunday in the principal towns of Bulgaria, caused an almost delirious enthusiasm. Mass meetings were held at Varna, Rustchuck, Nicopolis, Kustendje, Vranja, and Sophia, and amid uproarious acclamations resolutions were voted, thanking Prince Alexander for having so promptly answered the summons of the Bulgarians' "oppressed brothers," and assuring him that the Bulgarians were ready to make any sacrifice for the emancipation of Eastern Roumelia.

Prince Alexander, accompanied by M. Karaveloff, left Varna for Philippopolis at five o'clock on Saturday morning, and he was hailed triumphantly at every place of stoppage on his route. He made his State entry into Philippopolis on Monday, having crossed the Balkans by the Shipka Pass. Orders were given by the Prince that the emblems of Turkish sovereignty which had been removed from some of the public buildings should at once be restored. The national Bulgarian flag and the Turkish ensign were hoisted together on the palace. Immediately on the issue of the order for the mobilization of the Bulgarian army, all the Russian officers in the Bulgarian service, including the Minister of War, tendered their resignations. Prince Alexander accepted them, and forthwith placed the army exclusively under the command of Bulgarian officers. On Tuesday Prince Alexander inspected the men of the reserve on their departure for the frontier. Addressing the troops, he said:—"Brave soldiers, we have no quarrel with the Turks, but if the Turks dispute our action we will fight them to the death. In this case you will find me always in the thick of the fight." The train then started amid the greatest enthusiasm, the men loudly cheering the Prince and uttering cries of "The Union for ever!" The whole province has been declared in a state of siege. Prince Alexander has accepted the chief command of the army.

PRINCE ALEXANDER AND THE POWERS.

Prince Alexander has sent a circular to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin. He explains that he has gone to Philippopolis in response to the call of the people of Eastern Roumelia and in order to maintain peace there; but he disclaims any hostility towards the Porte, and promises to do his utmost to circumscribe the movement. The Prince has also sent a message to the Porte, in which he does homage to the Sultan, and says that by taking the place of Gavril Pasha after the latter's overthrow he did not enter upon an insurrection against the Porte. He now relies on his Majesty's graciousness to take such action, in concert with the Powers, as shall gratify the aspirations of the Bulgarian people. There is no definite information as to the origin of the movement, but it is believed to have been the work of the Bulgarian Secret Committees, who receive their chief support from the Russian Panslavists. It is asserted that neither the Russian, Austrian, nor German Government had the slightest knowledge of what was about to happen.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that the Czar has ordered General Prince Cantacuzène, Russian War Minister at Sophia, to resign his office. "His Majesty has also forbidden the entry of Russian volunteers into Bulgaria, and has interdicted the Russian officers from giving any assistance to the Eastern Roumelian movement. As a consequence of these orders, a great many Russian officers in the Bulgarian service on Tuesday tendered their resignations, and telegrams have been sent from Sophia and Philippopolis to the *Political Correspondence* stating that this conduct is exciting great anger and contempt among the Bulgarians. The Prince is being openly urged to dismiss every Russian officer from the Bulgarian service. The Russians are called traitors; and the wish is expressed that, when Bulgaria shall be reconstituted, all Russian influences shall be eliminated from its Government. Russia has hitherto nominated the Bulgarian Minister of War; but if the Bulgarians have their way Prince Cantacuzène's successor will be one of their own countrymen. Russia is obviously acting in a manner to show that she had no hand in the recent movement, and that she wishes to avoid all direct conflict between herself and the Porte. Her action is calculated to leave the field quite clear for diplomatic action. At the same time, it is evident that Russia, in view of the train of events, will have lost the fruits of many years of careful intrigue in Bulgaria."

PROTEST BY THE PORTE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says that the news of the grave events that were happening in the Balkans fell like a thunderbolt upon the population of the Ottoman capital on Saturday and Sunday morning. The news first reached the Sultan on Friday night, in a telegram from Prince Alexander of Bulgaria addressed to his Majesty, in which the young foreigner simply stated that he was about to start for Philippopolis, in response to the invitation of the people. The Sultan kept the alarming news to himself. Immediately after the Bairam ceremonies, on Sunday, the first day of the festival, a full Council of the Ministers was held in the palace, under the presidency of the Sultan to consult as to the measures to be taken in view of the critical state of affairs. The Council has sat permanently, but no course of action has yet been agreed upon beyond ordering the troops at Adrianople to proceed to the frontier, and there to await further instructions. It is reported, however, that the Porte has addressed a circular to the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin protesting against the conduct of Prince Alexander and against the violation of the Treaty of Berlin, declaring that the Sultan is resolved upon efficaciously exercising the right conferred upon him by Article 16 of that treaty. The following is the text of that article:—"The Governor-General (of Eastern Roumelia) shall have the right to call in the aid of Turkish troops should the security of the province be menaced from without or from within. In that event the Sublime Porte shall be bound to intimate its decision and state the justifying necessities of the case to the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople." The Sultan, it is stated, appealed to the Ambassadors of the Powers, but was informed that they were without instructions. It is reported, however, that the Powers have counselled the Porte not to resort to military measures.

MOVEMENTS IN SERVIA, GREECE AND MACEDONIA.

In the meantime great alarm prevailed in Constantinople, and apprehensions were expressed in many quarters of a general rising throughout the Balkan Peninsula. The danger of the situation lies not only in the risk that the influence of Prince Alexander and M. Karaveloff may be powerless to curb the Macedonian Panslavist Committees, but also in the chance that the impetuosity of King Milan may precipitate Servia into action. The Servian army has been mobilized. King Milan, who has just returned from Vienna, is said to have been very outspoken, and to have declared that he could not sit still while others seized upon Macedonia. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"There can be little doubt that if risings occur in Macedonia a Servian army will be marched into that province; and there are grounds for fearing that Servia may not wait to assure herself that the risings are of a threatening character, but will try to effect a precautionary occupation at the first rumours of disturbances. On Sunday King Milan and King George had an interview at the Hotel Imperial in Vienna; and I may report that it is believed in diplomatic circles that an agreement now exists between Roumania, Servia, and Greece to act in concert against any Panslavist movement in Macedonia. The three States have determined that, whatever may be the eventual destiny of Macedonia, it shall not be annexed to Bulgaria."

The Greek Government (the Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says) has decided to convoke the Chambers and to call out the reserves. Much animation prevails at the Ministries of War and Marine. Despatches are constantly arriving from the rural districts announcing the excitement that prevails among the population, and exhorting the Government to prepare for the defence of Greek interests in the apprehended conflagration. Financial difficulties, however, paralyze the action of the Government, which is not supported by public confidence and is considered unequal to the emergency.

LATER DETAILS.

The following are the principal telegrams received in London on the day the mail left:—

PARIS, SEPT. 25.

A telegram from Constantinople today states that the Turks have occupied a Roumelian village near the frontier for the purpose of asserting their rights; but they will not advance until an agreement has been arrived at with the Powers.

It is semi-officially stated that no formal proposal has yet been made for an understanding among the Powers on the Bulgaro-Roumelian question, but active *pourparlers* are in progress. Russia appears to have taken a certain initiative in the negotiations. The Powers are in favour of a Conference being held as soon as possible.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, SEPT. 24, EVENING.

Battalions of Reserves continue to arrive here, and are immediately sent forward to the frontier. Volunteer battalions of infantry and squadrons of cavalry are in course of formation all over the province. The measures of the Provincial Government are being carried out with perfect order. The Russian officers in the Roumelian as well as the Bulgarian service have resigned their commissions and all the troops are now commanded exclusively by Bulgarian officers.

It is stated on the best authority that the British and other foreign representatives have telegraphed to their respective Governments that the movement for the union was purely of Bulgarian origin; that its realisation came as surprise, even to Russia; and that the recognition of the union would constitute a guarantee of Bulgarian internal independence.

SOFIA, SEPT. 24.

The National Assembly to-day unanimously voted a further credit of 10,000,000f., and also agreed to this year's Budget being valid for next year. The Assembly further authorised the Government, in case of necessity, to apply the sums set down in the Budget for the various departments to military purposes, and conferred upon them the right of levying supplies.

CONSTANTINOPE, SEPT. 24, EVENING.

It is stated on good authority that the Austrian, French, and German Governments have already informed the Ottoman Ambassadors that they highly disapprove of the action of Prince Alexander and recognise the right of Turkey to take measures for the preservation of the Berlin Treaty.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 25.

The *Novoe Vremya* to-day hints at the possibility of Bulgaria being occupied by Russian troops.

BERLIN, SEPT. 25.

The Servian Legation here has received an order from its Government to call upon all Servians at present residing in Germany, and who belong to the standing army or the reserve, to report themselves at once to their commanding officers. The Legation is also directed to inform them that should they not comply with this request they will be considered deserters.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 25.

The situation is daily becoming more complicated. A large and influential portion of the people are in favour of taking steps assisting Bulgaria in resisting any advance of the Turkish troops, and this feeling is growing. Many, indeed, urge that the Prince of Bulgaria should himself declare war if any movement of Turkish troops is made beyond the Eastern Roumelian frontier. I have this afternoon had an important interview with a Russian General holding a high position. He informs me that the Emperor has telegraphed to the Minister of War, ordering him to make immediate preparations for assisting Bulgaria should hostilities break out with Turkey, and to draw up a plan of campaign to be submitted to him on Saturday next. This gallant General further informed me that, although the Russian Government had taken no part in the Bulgarian rising, and were as much surprised by it as any other Government in Europe, yet, that no revolution having become a *fait accompli* Russia would not stand by a quiet spectator, and see a wanton massacre of the people who have unanimously decided to throw off the Turkish yoke.

The Czar is emphatic in his resolution to support Bulgaria.

Any movement of Turkish troops over the Roumelian frontier, any attack upon the Bulgarian forces, and the Czar would not hesitate one moment in declaring war upon Turkey.

VIENNA, SEPT. 25.

The French Government has proposed to the Powers that representations should be made to the Governments of Servia, Roumania, and Greece, in order to prevent all agitation in other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE RISING.

Speaking at a Liberal meeting in South London on the 24th September, Mr. Chamberlain made the following reference to the rising:—It is not the very irony of fate that the crowning achievement of the Government, that peace with honour—(laughter)—which was obtained at the risk of European conflict, has now ignominiously collapsed under Lord Salisbury's Government? (Cheers.) The unnatural separation between two people drawn together by ties of blood, of religion, and of interests, has been undone by the population itself—(cheers)—whose wishes were unwisely ignored; and Lord Salisbury will now find that the forces of circumstance are stronger than all his paper protocols and diplomatic limitations—(cheers)—and he will have to admit the failure and condemnation of the greatest act of his political life. (Cheers.) There will be woe in the habitations of the Primrose League. (Laughter.) There will be great lamentation in the houses of the Jingoes—(laughter)—but they will not be able—they dare not lift a finger or move a soldier in order to save their Eastern policy from an utter breakdown. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, those are things which may reconcile us to the temporary existence of this stopgap Administration—(laughter)—but the spectacle is not an improving or an elevating one. The Government has been living on its own words. It is passing its life amid the crumbling ruins of its old faith and traditions.

THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN ROUMELIA.

It must be borne in mind, says the *Times*, that, while Eastern Roumelia was separated from Bulgaria by the Treaty of Berlin, it remained a province, no less than the latter, was endowed with autonomous institutions. The Governor-General, nominated by the Porte and approved by the Powers, has been practically as independent in the administration of Religion and Justice as the Prince elected by the people of Bulgaria. The Treaty of Berlin reserves to the Sultan the right to provide for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of Eastern Roumelia so that "the sole right of maintaining troops there, but that right has never hitherto been exercised. After the conclusion of peace a Constitution was framed for the province by a Commission appointed by the Powers, on which this country was represented successively by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and Aleko Pasha was named Governor-General for a term of five years. Russian diplomatists have taken delay in the settlement with the hope of procuring a reversal of the decision of the Powers at Berlin; but in 1879 Count Schouvaloff, who was commissioned to feel the pulse of the Continental Governments, represented to the Czar that none of the signatories of the treaty were willing to tamper with the arrangements entered into in the preceding year. Russia, accordingly, gave way: the occupying forces were withdrawn, and the Constitution of Eastern Roumelia was organized under Aleko Pasha, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was installed in the government of Bulgaria. But on both sides of the Balkans Russian influences at first predominated: Russian officers controlled the Bulgarian army and the Roumelian militia, and Russian adventurers took the lead in the turbulent politics of the newly constituted States. The Mussulman population were subjected to relentless persecution, with the object, which was largely attained, of driving them out of the country. In both provinces, after a while, signs of reaction became manifest, and the tide of national sympathies set strongly against Russian domination. In 1883 Aleko Pasha refused to comply with demands of the Czar's Government for the armament of the militia with Russian rifles, under a Russian general, and a sharp interchange of reproaches was followed by a diplomatic rupture. Meanwhile, Bulgaria was the scene of extraordinary events. Prince Alexander, at the instigation, it was believed, of his Russian counsellors, broke with the National, or Radical, party, and suspended the Constitution in May, 1881, by a *coup d' état*, which the Assembly at Tirnova subsequently confirmed and which, for the time, appeared to have the popular sanction. The appeal of the Bulgarian Radicals to foreign Governments, and especially to Mr. Gladstone, was denounced as unpatriotic, and the autocracy of the Prince seemed to be securely established. But in the following year the Liberal agitation for the revival of constitutional rights received so much encouragement from Russia that Prince Alexander hastened to St. Petersburg to renew and strengthen his friendly relations with his Imperial kinsman and patron. The anti-Russian feeling, however, gained ground, and in 1883, after the formation of a nominally Radical Government under the Russian General Soboleff, both parties united to curb Russian encroachments and to restore the Constitution. General Soboleff and his colleagues, failing to carry the army with them, were dismissed, and the constitutional control of the troops and their officers, Russian as well as native, was again placed in the hands of the Prince, subject to the rights of the National Assembly. This coalition was not long-lived. In 1884 the rivalries of the Conservative and Radical factions culminated in open violence in the Assembly and the forcible expulsion of the former. Aleko Pasha's term of government in Eastern Roumelia came to an end at the beginning of that year, and his re-appointment found no favour with the Porte or with any of the Powers. His successor was M. Chrestovich, who became Governor-General with the style of Gavril Pasha, a Bulgarian by extraction, educated in Paris, and formerly a Judge at Constantinople. His nomination was supported by Russia on the ground of his opposition to the revolutionary tendencies which were found inconvenient at St. Petersburg, and with which Aleko Pasha was suspected of tampering, and the choice of the Sultan was unanimously approved by the Powers.

THE SERVIAN MINISTER ON THE CRISIS.

Speaking at a banquet of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex at Drapers' Hall, the Servian Minister referred to the crisis in Eastern Roumelia. He said Servia knew she could count on the disinterested and lively sympathy of the English people. He did not hesitate to declare that recent events in Eastern Roumelia had aroused amongst the Servians a feeling of deep regret. They thought it was not wise, but rather unwise, for any nationality in the East to tear up the Treaty of Berlin (applause.) It was certainly very far from being perfect. That Treaty had done to no other nationality a greater injustice than to the Servians. He reminded them that provinces largely peopled by Servians had been disconnected and given to Turkey and Austria. But for all that the King and people of Servia decided to accept and respect the Treaty of Berlin, since it bore the signatures of all the Great Powers, and with all its shortcomings it fixed a definite basis on which the whole of the Servians, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Albanians might live in peace. History was likely to repeat itself, if these nations struggled amongst themselves for supremacy. They would exhaust their strength and fall an easy prey to foes from outside. It was wise to keep a balance of Power. This was the policy of the servians, and in it he trusted they would have the sympathy of England to enable them to maintain the *status quo*. All the nationalities looked to England as to a disinterested friend. They wanted England to give them their good and friendly advice; they wished to be moderate and to try and live in peace and happiness. The Servians, like the English people, desired equal justice and liberty for all, and the present Prime Minister of Servia was an eminent supporter of liberal policy.

MR. GLADSTONE AND EGYPT.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone challenging his account of the events which led to the Egyptian war. Mr. Blunt says it seems clear to him, on the face of the published documents, that though the financial control and the dual political action against Europe may be fairly ascribed to Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville alone is responsible for the personal pledge to Tewfik Pasha as against his Ministers and people, on which alone the plea of "honour" rests in exculpating the bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Blunt recalls the circumstances of the issuing of the famous joint note of the 6th of January, 1882, and says it is difficult to understand by what chain of reasoning Mr. Gladstone now overlooks its extreme importance, or holds Lord Granville not responsible for its consequences. So, too, with the subsequent steps, and especially in relation to the joint action with France. Lord Granville and Lord Granville alone seems to Mr. Blunt responsible. Mr. Blunt, with a view to showing that Lord Granville was alone responsible for the bombardment, examines the case as between the Khedive and Arabi, whose position in face of the ultimatum, the writer asserts, was an absolutely legal one. In conclusion, Mr. Blunt says:—"I think, Sir, that if you will reconsider all this, and once more look through the documents, you will see that I am correct when I assert that the 'operations' against the 'native Government,' undertaken with your consent by Sir Beauchamp Seymour, were neither justified by the words of your predecessors in office, nor were in themselves defensible on any grounds of legality and still less of honour. That they may have been defensible as a political and financial necessity I do not here dispute. I only dispute your position on the higher ground which you have chosen."

In a letter on "Lord Cromer's Successor" and "The Czar's" Resident in Egypt" discusses Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy at great length in the *Times*. "That portion of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto relating to Egypt," he says, "contains such extraordinary misappreciation of facts in the past and of the situation in the future, that it is hardly possible to believe he would have affixed his name to such a statement, even as an electioneering address, had he not been writing in almost complete ignorance of the whole subject. The extent of his ignorance of Mr. Gladstone's statement that "every step which we took in Egypt down to the time of the operations against Arabi Pasha in 1882 was the direct consequence of the labours which we had undertaken for reciprocal support and for the maintenance of native Government." He points out that Mr. Gladstone was perfectly at liberty to withdraw from that engagement which he thought so dangerous; but that he had not done so, and that, in the absence of public opinion, fulfilment of the lapsed engagement was the policy more likely to command a majority in the House of Commons. But, even assuming that the engagement was cancelled, there was one by which he was irrevocably bound, can it be possible that he is so forgetful or ignorant of events immediately preceding the war as to attribute all disasters to the Dual Control? Does he really think he not know that the two years from June, 1879, to June, 1881, were the most prosperous, the most orderly in the whole of Egypt's modern history; that the financial and administrative reforms then accomplished alone rendered possible the reforms that might be accomplished now; that during those two years the Government was able to encash its taxes, to pay its interest and to show a surplus, without the aid of any foreign control; that no money was with difficulty placed at 6 per cent., and that the fellaheen already refer to that period as "the good old times?" Does he not know that the revolt against the Khedive's authority was the consequence of the stronger than all his paper protocols and diplomatic limitations—(cheers)—and he will have to admit the failure and condemnation of the greatest act of his political life. (Cheers.) There will be woe in the habitations of the Primrose League. (Laughter.) There will be great lamentation in the houses of the Jingoes—(laughter)—but they will not be able—they dare not lift a finger or move a soldier in order to save their Eastern policy from an utter breakdown. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, those are things which may reconcile us to the temporary existence of this stopgap Administration—(laughter)—but the spectacle is not an improving or an elevating one. The Government has been living on its own words. It is passing its life amid the crumbling ruins of its old faith and traditions.

THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN ROUMELIA.

It must be borne in mind, says the *Times*, that, while Eastern Roumelia was separated from Bulgaria by the Treaty of Berlin, it remained a province, no less than the latter, was endowed with autonomous institutions. The Governor-General, nominated by the Porte and approved by the Powers, has been practically as independent in the administration of Religion and Justice as the Prince elected by the people of Bulgaria. The Treaty of Berlin reserves to the Sultan the right to provide for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of Eastern Roumelia so that "the sole right of maintaining troops there, but that right has never hitherto been exercised. After the conclusion of peace a Constitution was framed for the province by a Commission appointed by the Powers, on which this country was represented successively by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and Aleko Pasha was named Governor-General for a term of five years. Russian diplomatists have taken delay in the settlement with the hope of procuring a reversal of the decision of the Powers at Berlin; but in 1879 Count Schouvaloff, who was commissioned to feel the pulse of the Continental Governments, represented to the Czar that none of the signatories of the treaty were willing to tamper with the arrangements entered into in the preceding year. Russia, accordingly, gave way: the occupying forces were withdrawn, and the Constitution of Eastern Roumelia was organized under Aleko Pasha, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was installed in the government of Bulgaria. But on both sides of the Balkans Russian influences at first predominated: Russian officers controlled the Bulgarian army and the Roumelian militia, and Russian adventurers took the lead in the turbulent politics of the newly constituted States. The Mussulman population were subjected to relentless persecution, with the object, which was largely attained, of driving them out of the country. In both provinces, after a while, signs of reaction became manifest, and the tide of national sympathies set strongly against Russian domination. In 1883 Aleko Pasha refused to comply with demands of the Czar's Government for the armament of the militia with Russian rifles, under a Russian general, and a sharp interchange of reproaches was followed by a diplomatic rupture. Meanwhile, Bulgaria was the scene of extraordinary events. Prince Alexander, at the instigation, it was believed, of his Russian counsellors, broke with the National, or Radical, party, and suspended the Constitution in May, 1881, by a *coup d' état*, which the Assembly at Tirnova subsequently confirmed and which, for the time, appeared to have the popular sanction. The appeal of the Bulgarian Radicals to foreign Governments, and especially to Mr. Gladstone, was denounced as unpatriotic, and the autocracy of the Prince seemed to be securely established. But in the following year the Liberal agitation for the revival of constitutional rights received so much encouragement from Russia that Prince Alexander hastened to St. Petersburg to renew and strengthen his friendly relations with his Imperial kinsman and patron. The anti-Russian feeling, however, gained ground, and in 1883, after the formation of a nominally Radical Government under the Russian General Soboleff, both parties united to curb Russian encroachments and to restore the Constitution. General Soboleff and his colleagues, failing to carry the army with them, were dismissed, and the constitutional control of the troops and their officers, Russian as well as native, was again placed in the hands of the Prince, subject to the rights of the National Assembly. This coalition was not long-lived. In 1884 the rivalries of the Conservative and Radical factions culminated in open violence in the Assembly and the forcible expulsion of the former. Aleko Pasha's term of government in Eastern Roumelia came to an end at the beginning of that year, and his re-appointment found no favour with the Porte or with any of the Powers. His successor was M. Chrestovich, who became Governor-General with the style of Gavril Pasha, a Bulgarian by extraction, educated in Paris, and formerly a Judge at Constantinople. His nomination was supported by Russia on the ground of his opposition to the revolutionary tendencies which were found inconvenient at St. Petersburg, and with which Aleko Pasha was suspected of tampering, and the choice of the Sultan was unanimously approved by the Powers.

THE SERVIAN MINISTER ON THE CRISIS.

Speaking at a banquet of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex at Drapers' Hall, the Servian Minister referred to the crisis in Eastern Roumelia. He said Servia knew she could count on the disinterested and lively sympathy of the English people. He did not hesitate to declare that recent events in Eastern Roumelia had aroused amongst the Servians a feeling of deep regret. They thought it was not wise, but rather unwise, for any nationality in the East to tear up the Treaty of Berlin (applause.) It was certainly very far from being perfect. That Treaty had done to no other nationality a greater injustice than to the Servians. He reminded them that provinces largely peopled by Servians had been disconnected and given to Turkey and Austria. But for all that the King and people of Servia decided to accept and respect the Treaty of Berlin, since it bore the signatures of all the Great Powers, and with all its shortcomings it fixed a definite basis on which the whole of the Servians, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Albanians might live in peace. History was likely to repeat itself, if these nations struggled amongst themselves for supremacy. They would exhaust their strength and fall an easy prey to foes from outside. It was wise to keep a balance of Power. This was the policy of the servians, and in it he trusted they would have the sympathy of England to enable them to maintain the *status quo*. All the nationalities looked to England as to a disinterested friend. They wanted England to give them their good and friendly advice; they wished to be moderate and to try and live in peace and happiness. The Servians, like the English people, desired equal justice and liberty for all, and the present Prime Minister of Servia was an eminent supporter of liberal policy.

MR. GLADSTONE AND EGYPT.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone challenging his account of the events which led to the Egyptian war. Mr. Blunt says it seems clear to him, on the face of the published documents, that though the financial control and the dual political action against Europe may be fairly ascribed to Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville alone is responsible for the personal pledge to Tewfik Pasha as against his Ministers and people, on which alone the plea of "honour" rests in exculpating the bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Blunt recalls the circumstances of the issuing of the famous joint note of the 6th of January, 1882, and says it is difficult to understand by what chain of reasoning Mr. Gladstone now overlooks its extreme importance, or holds Lord Granville not responsible for its consequences. So, too, with the subsequent steps, and especially in relation to the joint action with France. Lord Granville and Lord Granville alone seems to Mr. Blunt responsible. Mr. Blunt, with a view to showing that Lord Granville was alone responsible for the bombardment, examines the case as between the Khedive and Arabi, whose position in face of the ultimatum, the writer asserts, was an absolutely legal one. In conclusion, Mr. Blunt says:—"I think, Sir, that if you will reconsider all this, and once more look through the documents, you will see that I am correct when I assert that the 'operations' against the 'native Government,' undertaken with your consent by Sir Beauchamp Seymour, were neither justified by the words of your predecessors in office, nor were in themselves defensible on any grounds of legality and still less of honour. That they may have been defensible as a political and financial necessity I do not here dispute. I only dispute your position on the higher ground which you have chosen."

In a letter on "Lord Cromer's Successor" and "The Czar's" Resident in Egypt" discusses Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy at great length in the *Times*. "That portion of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto relating to Egypt," he says, "contains such extraordinary misappreciation of facts in the past and of the situation in the future, that it is hardly possible to believe he would have affixed his name to such a statement, even as an electioneering address, had he not been writing in almost complete ignorance of the whole subject. The extent of his ignorance of Mr. Gladstone's statement that "every step which we took in Egypt down to the time of the operations against Arabi Pasha in 1882 was the direct consequence of the labours which we had undertaken for reciprocal support and for the maintenance of native Government." He points out that Mr. Gladstone was perfectly at liberty to withdraw from that engagement which he thought so dangerous; but that he had not done so, and that, in the absence of public opinion, fulfilment of the lapsed engagement was the policy more likely to command a majority in the House of Commons. But, even assuming that the engagement was cancelled, there was one by which he was irrevocably bound, can it be possible that he is so forgetful or ignorant of events immediately preceding the war as to attribute all disasters to the Dual Control? Does he really think he not know that the two years from June, 1879, to June, 1881, were the most prosperous, the most orderly in the whole of Egypt's modern history; that the financial and administrative reforms then accomplished alone rendered possible the reforms that might be accomplished now; that during those two years the Government was able to encash its taxes, to pay its interest and to show a surplus, without the aid of any foreign control; that no money was with difficulty placed at 6 per cent., and that the fellaheen already refer to that period as "the good old times?" Does he not know that the revolt against the Khedive's authority was the consequence of the Dual Control being one of the causes of our military intervention. No amount of bungling in 1879 could have rendered necessary that fatal *ultimatum* of May, 1882, and that *ultimatum* alone rendered inevitable a recourse to the argument of shot and shell." And that argument, according to Mr. Gladstone, was employed for the following purposes:—

1. Maintenance of native Government. But is it? Nubar, who is not an Egyptian but an Armenian, is the sole non-European who possesses the faintest shred of power, except, indeed, that of obstruction. Has Mr. Gladstone yet to learn that the present government is impossible? 2. Re-establishing the authority of the Khedive. Not even when Arabi had full licence was the Khedival authority more completely a cipher. 3. Securing the peace of the country. At a moderate computation we have slain 12,000 Egyptian subjects. With such drastic remedies, it might be supposed that order reigned in Cairo, as in Warsaw. As a matter of fact, the interior of the country is more generally unsafe than at any period during the last twenty years. Brigandage was a term unknown in Egypt prior to our intervention. 4. The prosecution of all practical reforms. Admitting those reforms connected with irrigation to be of doubtful measure of complete abolition of corporal punishment without substitution of any other, can Mr. Gladstone point to a single reform otherwise than on the abandonment and disestablishment of which responsibility for all the blunders he admits, for every event in the Soudan, for the entire Soudan campaigns, for the loss of life, which included such names as Hicks, Moncrieff, Service, Earle, the two Stewarts, Power, and Gordon himself, rests wholly with the Ministry which refused the advice" pressed upon it "in October, 1882, by Sir E. Malet, by Sir Charles Wilson, by Colonel Watson, by every one who knew anything of the country. Is Mr. Gladstone's "earnest aspiration for an entire withdrawal from Egyptian territory at the earliest moment which honour will permit," he asks, "Have we not both here in Cairo and in London Mr. Gladstone's aspirations? and does Mr. Gladstone fail to see that this frequent announcement of his aspirations is precisely the best of all possible ways to render those aspirations unrealisable?" After remarking on the disastrous effect of Lord Hartington's forecast that we might be able to withdraw in six months, he proceeds:—I should like to state what I have not the smallest hesitation in saying would be the inevitable result of the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt at any period within the next ten years. I say, advisedly, that, apart from some few officials, I know of no class in this country which would remain in the country one day after the withdrawal of the last English battalion (unless, of course, another European force took its place.) The withdrawal from Egypt of all except, possibly, 2,000 Europeans would mean a complete cessation of all commerce, and would entail the ruin of two-thirds of the native population.

THE MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS IN TONGKING.

THERE is now no doubt that the number of Christians massacred during the summer in Tongking, Annam, and Cochin-China was even much larger than was at first stated. The first account set down the total number of massacres at 10,000; but the Superior of the Foreign Missions in Paris now states that 24,000 Christians, including several French missionaries, were murdered. Seven or eight thousand Christians escaped to Saigon. The news (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) has created consternation here. Heart-rending accounts are published of the sufferings of the missionaries and their flocks. At Nuonhi, in Annam, the superior of a college and a whole host of Christians were slaughtered pellmell. Some were thrown into the sea with their hands tied behind their backs. Some of the missionaries tried to make a stand, muskets in hand, but were soon defeated. Churches, schools, and dwelling-houses were everywhere burned to ashes, and the Christians who escaped had to walk for days without food or shelter in order to reach places of refuge. General de Courcy is accused by the missionaries of having taken no steps to save them. The Vicar Apostolic of Cochin-China, Monseigneur van Camelbeke, sent a missionary to him with the sad tidings of the massacres and to ask for aid. The missionary was not received, but, having succeeded after a long wait in seeing the general, the latter promised to send a gunboat, which came to Quinhong after the place was burned down, and never fired a shot owing to the absence of orders.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PRESS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

THE *Times* cannot describe Mr. Gladstone's address as inspiriting. It can hardly alarm Tories accustomed to more audacious treatment of political problems from their own leaders, nor can its sober affirmation of views upon which most of us are in general agreement excite any very fervent enthusiasm among Liberals. At the same time it is calculated to produce a lively satisfaction among all the moderate men of the party, which will, perhaps, be found a better working force than the keener emotion. It adds no new and doubtful doctrines to the Liberal creed, puts no strain upon the allegiance of those who still believe in the results of carefully reasoned experience, and offers a programme which, if unexciting, is sufficiently comprehensive and far-reaching.

The *Standard* pronounces Mr. Gladstone's wordy manifesto weak and disappointing. If every line and syllable of the nineteen paragraphs which follow the disheartening preface were instinct with force, they would lose their importance by the candid announcement that the framer of the programme did not intend to preside over the attempt to give it effect. The address is vagueness itself, and ambiguity is most carefully cultivated whenever the duty of distinctness is most clear. The object the writer has set before himself is not to define the aims and plans of orthodox Liberalism, but to catch as many and to lose as few votes as possible. And yet Radicals can hardly be enthusiastic about a declaration which can be read in an anti-Radical sense, while Whigs will not find that their apprehensions are allayed because Mr. Gladstone does not positively dot Mr. Chamberlain's "i's" and cross all his "t's." Mr. Gladstone, indeed, in drawing up his manifesto, was confronted with difficulties that were insuperable.

The *Morning Post* notices two leading characteristics of the address. There is curious evidence, in the first place, of a mental divorce between the writer and the general body of public opinion at present finding vent through both press and platform. And besides the seemingly innocent attempt to conjure with obsolete spells there is a remarkable avoidance of any employment of those which would really act with effect. The address is virtually a caution to pull neither one way nor the other, but to keep the whole fabric intact through absence of strain.

The *Daily Telegraph* declares that the address is a document of extraordinary interest from three separate points of view—the personal, the historical, and the political; for it is hard to say which arrests attention most, the remarkable individual vigour to which it bears evidence, the importance of the crisis at which it appears, or the seriousness of the topics which it embraces and of the decisions to which it gives expression. It not merely betrays no single sign of decrepitude, physical or intellectual, but is probably one of the most skilful electoral proclamations ever composed by a political leader.

The *Daily News* interprets Mr. Gladstone's personal statement to mean that he will continue to lead the Liberal party in the House of Commons after the general elections, if his health and strength allow, while his leadership is of vital importance to the interests of the party. But he cannot pledge himself to the personal and exhausting attendance and watchfulness which he has lately been giving to Parliamentary affairs. Those who think that Mr. Gladstone merely means to fight out the general elections for his party, and then at once, making room for a State of Bulgaria. We stipulated that Turkish leave his party to fight the battle for themselves in Parliament, mistake alike the meaning of the address and the character of the man. By far the greater part of Mr. Gladstone's address is appropriated to the internal affairs of the country. But the sentences which he devotes to foreign policy are marked by equal prudence and decision.

At the outset of his address, says the *St. James's Gazette*, Mr. Gladstone is again reminded of "the flight of time." And he proceeds to deliver himself of these words:—"It is obviously not possible for me to repeat in a new Parliament anything like the labours which I have undergone." But I am too closely associated with the public proceedings of the last six s

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

MONEY in London is again lower, rates of discount in the open market yesterday being down to 1 per cent. on 3 and 2½ per cent. on 6 months' bills. The only effect of this on the Stock Exchange, apparently, has been to induce a rise of ¼ in Consols, which now stand at 100⅛.

In Produce, Linseed is again the only article specially noticed, an advance of 3d. being advised in Calcutta and 6d. per quarter in Bombay quality.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, the sales being only estimated at 8,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Ready Cotton shows no change, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-32d. lower all round. In New York spots and futures are alike unchanged at 9 13-16 and 9·92 cents. per lb. respectively. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' receipts	17,000	51,000	59,000
Three days' ,, ...	79,000	89,000	93,000
Total since 1st September ..	705,000	691,000	804,000

We had another extremely quiet day here. Some few transactions have taken place in Bengals, but not, so far as we can learn, in any other description, and the feeling is more in favour of selling than buying. We quote for new crops "good :"—

Bengals, Dec.	162
Oomras, March	189
Broach ..	217
Dholleras, May	191

WHEAT comes quieter again from home, and is the turn easier here. No. 1 Club Delhi has been sold at Rs. 3-13, but for No. 1 Soft White Pessy sellers still ask Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-1 per cwt., Ahmedabad Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-12½ per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS :—Linseed is very firm, but not active, current prices being too high for exporters. Rapeseed is dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quieter in tone, although business has been done at yesterday's rates. The speculators are reported to have chartered a steamer for November loading at 24s. 3d. for Liverpool, 25s., London, Hull, Antwerp, or Marseilles. Engagements are reported of 1,500 tons for Antwerp, April loading, at 25s. 6d., and 1,000 tons for Dunkirk, May loading, at 26s. per ton. The Liners for Liverpool are stiff at 22s. 6d. ready, but half 23s. 9d., half 25s., could be done for November-December new scale.

EXCHANGE is a trifle firmer. The banks are not naming higher rates for drawing, but for buying, especially forward, they are asking an advance of 1-32d., the following being closing figures to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ..	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
France, 3 months' sight...	1·93⅜.	,,

As regards the future prospects of the market, nothing new has been developed, although we may have a telegram any hour respecting the Paris Monetary Conference. The papers by the mail are again full of the Silver question, and we subjoin an extract from the *Economist* on the subject. The weight of opinion seems now to be tending in favour of what we have throughout considered the most probable result, viz., a temporary prolongation of the Latin Union and a compromise in respect of the Bland Act in America :— "The fall in silver.—The panic feeling in the silver market appears to have deepened during the past week, and the price of bars has fallen to 47¾d. per ounce, while the Indian Exchanges are proportionately even lower. In this drop, however, we still fail to see sufficient cause. It is now reported that the Latin Monetary Union will be prolonged until the end of 1887, and thus one of the apprehended causes of unsettlement in the market would seem to have been removed, or its action, at all events, postponed. And as to the probable cessation of the compulsory coinage of silver in the United States, very exaggerated views are entertained. Some are speaking as if the repeal of the coinage law would involve the sale of the Treasury silver coin which it holds. This, however, is an entirely erroneous view. The only effect of the repeal will be to put upon the market £5,000,000 or so of silver which the Treasury was compelled to purchase, and, as we pointed out last week, against this prospective addition to the supply are to be set prospective increases in the demand for India, China, and elsewhere. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to believe that the metal is at present unduly depreciated, and that there is more probability of a reaction in price than of a sustained fall."

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly steadier today. Fours we quote at Rs. 97⅜ ; ready Rs. 97 9-16 forward. In Fours-and-a half business has been done at Rs. 99½. It is not only that exchange has helped the market ; but the Municipality, we learn, have within the past week placed 10 lakhs of their bonds at 95, completing the 44 lakhs they had for disposal. This removes a serious competitor of Government paper from the market.

SHARES are very quiet. In Spinning and Weaving Mills we quote a partial decline of Rs. 5 per share. Bank of Bombays are easier at Rs. 725. Bombay-Burmah Trading are up to Rs. 3,800 for first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	815
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	582½ 587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	658
National Bank of India	97,320	250		5 pct.	105x

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	315
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ballarp S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanagar Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	...	15
Bombay United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	...	18⅛
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	740
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	735
Commercial Mills ..	840	500	500	...	60
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	635
City of Bombay.....	600	1,00	1,000	...	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,00	...	21⅛
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,00	1,00	...	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	630
Gokuldas S. Co.	2,000	50	50	...	430
Gordon Mills	1,02	1,00	1,00	...	200
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	635
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	1,00	Rs. 50	1,100
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	50	Rs. 20	42
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	588	1,00	1, 0	...	970
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	40	...	460
Jaffer Ali Sons. Co.	1,24	5	5	Rs. 40	55
Jowrus Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	1,085
Khandesh..	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	880
Khatao Meekunjee ..	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1 00	1,0	100	2,500
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	610
Manockjee Petit's ..	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,165
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	2	Rs. 2	2·5⅛
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1,450
National Spinning....	600	1,00	1,00	...	550
Nigam Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	...	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
New Great Eastern ..	1 500	1,0	1,	Rs. 20	920
riental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 1	570
Parel S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	102⅛
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	6¼	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	...	132⅛
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,00	1,00	...	800
Sipora.....	641	1,00	1,0	...	725
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,500
Shalapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,300
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	650
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 2	400
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	625
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	700

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Niagara, 2,044 tons, Captain W Gill, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain Schofield, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain Micobell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (10th Oct) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Newel, Mrs Harling and 3 children, and 232 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
13	Ravena (s).....	Seymour	London, Sept. 16
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Tatara (s)	Mackerness..	Persian Gulf.
	Gartmore	Montgomery	Cochin.
	Clan Maclean	Schofield....	Liverpool.
	Magara (s).....	Gill.....	Antwerp.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Aston Hall, for Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—50 cases whisky, Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.
Clan Maclean s—1 hogshead whisky, James Connell ; 106 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—15 cases yellow metal sheathing, the United Merchants and Co ; 16 cases lithographic stones, A Abdul Rahim and Co.
Hydaspes s—5 cases colours, Canjee Bhimjee.
Assam s—10 cases quinine, Nathoo Mooljee and Co.
Thames s—4 cases lithographic stones, A Abdul Rahim and Co.
Lalcham s—30 drums turpentine, Lookmanji Sumsoodeen ; 30 drums turpentine, Abdulally Sumsoodeen ; 50 drums turpentine and 2 bales wall paper, T M Tazkhanjee ; 50 casks pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 6 cases claret, Brandenburg and Co ; 5 cases yellow metal sheets, Walljee Veerjee ; 50 cases medicine, Latham Abercombie and Co ; 6 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee ; 7 bales wall paper, A C Tyebally ; 7 cases writing paper, A Krekabhoy ; 40 cases matches, M Oomerbhoy ; 10 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Morenas and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Assam s—5 cases aniline dye, R Noordeen.

FROM VENICE.

Assam s—100 cases vermouth, Inzoli Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—25 boxes b andy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 11.

Willis, Surg, Bo, 9th Regt N I, from leave.

OCTOBER 13

Peat, Lt-Col, Bo, Civil employ, on leave, from Baroda.
Sirettell, Maj, 5th P Inf, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Nimmo, Brig-Gen, Bo Staff, on leave, from Nasserabad.
Hall, Maj, Bl, 5th P Inf, on leave, from Edwardesabad.
Shepherd, Maj, Bl, 1st P Cav, on furlough, from Kohat.
Wolseley, Maj, Bl, 2nd Ches Regt, on leave, from England.
Fox, Capt, Bo, Sappers and Miners, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Langley, Lt, R A, on duty, to Deesa.
Biggs, Lt, Bo, R E, to Kirkee.

OCTOBER 13.

Crow, Vety-Surg, Ms, B A V D, from sick leave, to Bellary.
Adye, Capt, Bl, 3rd Cav H C, from leave, to Bolarum.
Mander, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, to Rajkote.
McVittie, Surg-Maj, Ms, 3rd Cav H C, from leave, to Bolarum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 14.

There will be drill for the Mounted Troops B. V. R. this day, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the Kennedy Sea Face, at 7 a.m. All members are requested to attend.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 9 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Vol. F. M. Horne having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A. Company.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 14, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite Watson's Hotel.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

ON 15th October, I shall REMOVE from 14, Rampart-row, to my new consulting rooms.

NEW BUILDINGS,
28, Meadow-street,
(Opposite the Fort Chapel,)
BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—Mr. LAZARUS' LENSES are made from a material invented by himself, and are the only ones in EXISTENCE protected by Royal Letters Patent. The highest medical authorities (both here and at home), now recognise the superiority of Mr. Lazarus' Lenses, over pebbles, as may be seen from testimonials he has received from all parts of the world.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart-row Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel.) | No, 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.

Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.

Opposite University Clock Tower,

BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY. BOMBAY.

(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JACOB—October 10, in London, Emma Christina, the beloved wife of George Jacob, Bom. C. S.

BOMBAY.

DEATH

COYAJEE—October 13, at Dongarsey Road, Malabar Hill, Bai Kharshedbai, wife of Mr. Nosherwanjee Coyajee, aged 49. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1885.

THE circumstantial and positive statement which we have to-day received from our London correspondent removes all doubt as to the fact that a treaty between France and Burmah, notwithstanding M. de Freycinet's diplomatic assertions on the subject, actually exists. In date and circumstance the account of the matter which our correspondent gives is so specific, that there would be the strongest reasons for accepting it, even if the sources of our correspondent's information were less authoritative than we know them to be. This indeed is not the first time that we have heard of negotiations between France and Burmah having for their object the introduction into the latter country of the arms which the British Government has steadfastly refused to allow to cross its frontier. Still, we must be careful not to unduly eularge the significance of our correspondent's information. The Treaty signed by M. Jules Ferry nine months ago must be kept apart from the *projet de Traité* of which we have heard so much of late, and the knowledge of which M. de Freycinet so emphatically repudiated. There is still no warrant for speaking of that as a bargain between France and Burmah—we had almost said that there is no warrant for speaking of it as a subject of bargaining, and nobody will conclude that because a Treaty was undoubtedly signed in February another and a much larger one was agreed to in September. It will be noticed from a telegram which we publish from Rangoon that the name of the Meingoon Prince is once more mentioned in connection with Burmese affairs. The wonder is that more has not been heard of this Pretender of late. He is a trump card undoubtedly—with this drawback to his value in the game, that he is in our opponent's hand, and that it is exceedingly difficult to know how to play him. It is just possible that it might suit our purpose to patronise him in an endeavour to displace his brother Theebaw, albeit that we owe no confidence to a Prince who, while enjoying our hospitality at Rangoon, tried to provoke a rising against us. Since his escape from the custody of the British Government at Benares some years ago he has made frequent appeals to be allowed to pass over to Upper Burmah, and under the patronage of England to raise the standard of revolt against Theebaw. On each occasion the answer was that the British Government could make no bargain with him until he had acknowledged himself as their prisoner. And the same attitude of distrust appears to be observed in regard to him. Our Rangoon telegram says that he is suspected of being under French influence—a very likely suspicion to entertain in regard to a Prince who has for some years enjoyed the hospitality of the French Government, first at Chandernagore and then at Pondicherry, and who, we believe, has been told that at any time an adequate allowance from that Government is available for him. But the curious part of the matter is that, while the Meingoon Prince is believed to have offered to the English Government to go to Burmah and compass the downfall of his brother, he is not a free agent. We have reason to believe that, though he lives at Pondicherry under no actual restraint, the colonial authorities have strict orders not to permit him to leave French India without special permission from the Government in Paris. Our position, therefore, in regard to the Meingoon Prince is, that we are in doubt not only as to whether he is a safe card for us to play, but as to whether he will ever be allowed to come into our hands. We must not be astonished if he become the hero of many plausible rumours ; but his position is so singular and constrained that we can scarcely look to him as a very certain *deus ex machinâ*.

THE circumstantial account of the Russo-Corean negotiations given by a correspondent of the *Times* leaves no room for doubt that Russia very nearly succeeded in exemplifying the truth of the old story of Justice and the Oyster. China and Japan have fought and intrigued with each other through many centuries for the possession of Corea, and Russia, stepping in at the last moment, all but managed to secure to herself the whole of the contested prize. She would certainly have done so, had not China and Japan eventually discerned how much their quarrels were likely to benefit their northern rival, and therefore determined, not a moment too soon, to come to an agreement with each other on the long-disputed question. When China had come to terms with Japan, the Corean Government preferred the friendship of China to that of Russia, and refused to ratify the draft treaty entered upon with the latter Power. Any one who looks at the map of Asia will see at a glance how natural it is that the Corean peninsula should have been again and again the battlefield of the two great Asiatic Empires between which it lies. The armada that Kubla Khan assembled in the end of the thirteenth century for the invasion of Japan was equipped in Corean harbours, and to a great extent manned by Corean sailors, who perished with their Chinese allies in the great tempest that destroyed the invading fleet near the Island of Iki. This was the first occasion on which Corea experienced the inconveniences that resulted from her position between two contending empires. For two hundred years after this event Corea enjoyed peace under the rule of kings who recognised the sovereignty of the Emperor of China in accordance with the terms of a tributary treaty made at the end of the fourteenth century. At the end of this period Corea once more got involved, with ruinous results, in the wars of Japan and China. The Taikoon of Japan in 1591 determined to conquer China, and invited the King of Corea to join him in the enterprise. This request being refused, he invaded Corea with an army of 150,000 men, overran the whole country, and destroyed the capital. This invasion led to a long and sanguinary struggle, in the course of which the Chinese led several armies across the frontier to assist the Coreans to drive out the invaders. Although the Taikoon of Japan again successfully invaded the country with a great army in 1597, and once more overcame for the time all resistance, the Japanese were not able to retain their hold on the country. According to the treaty concluded in 1615 they only obtained the island of Tsusima and the right to keep a garrison of 300 men in the port town of Tong-nai. It was also stipulated that Corea should send to Japan yearly 300,000 bags of rice, but the payment of this tribute was soon discontinued.

This war, as it taught the Coreans to regard the Japanese as their enemies, and the Chinese as their natural defenders against external aggression, explains how it is that even at this day the Chinese are favourites with the popular party in Corea, while the Japanese are looked upon with suspicion, which sometimes breaks out into open violence. It also shows the grounds upon which Japan lays claim to a sentimental interest in the affairs of Corea, such as the French have felt with regard to Egypt since Napoleon's unsuccessful attempt to subjugate that country. The sufferings that the Coreans endured in this war also led to the policy of rigorous exclusion of foreigners, which they successfully maintained until three years ago. During the years that they maintained this policy of exclusion, although they resisted the attempts made by China to gain possession of their country, they continued to recognise by periodical embassies the nominal sovereignty of the Chinese Emperor. The connection between the vassal and the suzerain resting on old treaties is of such a character that it can be appealed to or disowned, according as suits best the convenience of the two Governments. Thus upon one occasion the Corean Government, being applied to direct for permission to trade in the country, replied that it was impossible for them to open up Corea to foreign trade without a letter from the Chinese Emperor authorizing them to do so. On the other hand, when a French envoy demanded in 1866 from the Tsunli Yamen in Pekin satisfaction for the murder of the French missionaries, he was told that China, having no power over Corea, refused to be responsible for what happened there. In fact, it is evident that the claim of China to exercise sovereignty over the Corean King is one that may be insisted upon whenever China has the will and the power to insist upon it.

During the last few years Li Hung Chang has been doing his best to convert the nominal into a real sovereignty. This policy was the natural one for a Chinese statesman to adopt. In the search for countries to be colonised Corea was not likely to be long allowed to exclude all foreigners from her soil, and it has been well remarked that a foreign Power in possession of Corea would, as it were, hold a pistol at the head of Pekin. Therefore Li Hung Chang determined to bind Corea more closely to China, and for that purpose sent Herr von Mollendorf to the Corean capital. This gentleman, who had left the German consular service in order to take an appointment in the Chinese customs, after his arrival in Corea showed a further proof of his versatility by becoming a Corean subject. Being appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a member of the Council of the Corean King, he set himself to oppose the designs of Li Hung Chang whenever they seemed to him to threaten Corean interests. How thoroughly he had cut himself adrift from Chinese influence he showed conspicuously on the occasion of the crisis in the Corean capital last December. In that month an attack made by the mob upon the Japanese Embassy was followed by a pitched battle between the Japanese and Chinese troops in Corea. It was, not unnaturally, apprehended that this unfortunate incident would lead to a war between China and Japan, in which case Corea would be the battle ground of the contending armies, and would suffer all that she had undergone in the great war that raged between those two Powers in the end of the sixteenth century. This result Herr von Mollendorf, as a patriotic Corean, determined to prevent by the means which he thought would be most efficacious. An alliance with Russia would, he supposed, save Corea from suffering in the impending war, and he induced the Corean Government to adopt his view of the situation. A Corean envoy was accordingly sent to the Russian Governor at Vladivostock with a draft treaty giving Russia a far more definite sovereignty over Corea than China ever had exercised. According to the terms of the treaty, as given by the correspondent of the *Times*, "the Corean army, police, and militia were to be commanded by Russian officers ; the Corean Government were to enter into no arrangements with foreign Powers without the concurrence of the Russian Government ; Russia guaranteed to Corea all her possessions and freedom from foreign aggression ; Corea was to grant Russia the harbour of Port Lazareff on the Corean coast for use as a naval station ; the telegraphs in the peninsula were to be erected and worked by Russians ; and finally, post roads were to be made in the north between specified points, which would render Russian military movements into Corea easy." Such were the terms of the draft treaty that the Corean Government sent in the hands of their envoy to Vladivostock. It would have added to the dominion of the Czar a country containing some fifteen millions of inhabitants, with a rich soil and abundance of mineral wealth, eminently fitted for colonisation by its healthy and temperate climate, and supplied with harbours not closed by ice for a part of the year, as Vladivostock is. But no doubt the prospect of Russia advancing six hundred miles to the south, and taking up a commanding position between Japan and China, was a powerful argument urging these two Empires to settle their own differences, so as to prevent a more formidable adversary from being called into their midst. Before the envoy returned from Vladivostock, China and Japan came to terms, and the Corean Government no longer saw any necessity of calling in Russian protection. Accordingly when M. Speyer, the Secretary to the Russian Legation in Tokio, came to Corea to obtain the ratification of the treaty with Russia, the Corean Government absolutely refused to ratify it. This rebuff the Russian newspapers are now trying to conceal from the world by giving out that all the negotiations were merely about an ordinary commercial treaty. But unless the circumstantial account given by the correspondent of the *Times* is untrue, something very much more serious was intended and all but effected.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S tongue only, and not his pen, is under the inhibition of his doctors, so that in the term of silence enjoined upon him for his health's sake he has managed to pen an address to the electors of Birmingham which will do his cause as much good —or let us say, as little harm—as the most characteristic of his speeches could have done. His policy in regard to Ireland, according to this declaration, may be summed up in the phrase "equal laws and firm administration." The latter aim he was doubtless moved to specify by the rather loud complaints that are being heard, even within the Conservative party, regarding the fashion in which Lord Carnarvon is answering for order. It is a lofty ideal which he has set before himself in his capacity of Secretary of State for India. Still the public at home will be slow to admit that an indiscriminate expenditure of the resources of India is the best way of placing the security of the country beyond the influence of alarm, panic, and anxiety. Undoubtedly Lord Randolph's description of the aims of the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the Government of India will be warmly applauded in this country. The "strengthening of the Government of India by whatever is high and good in its traditions, intellect, and the aspirations of its native races" is an object worth aiming at, even if in working for it Lord Randolph Churchill becomes suspected of following in the lines of a Viceroy whose work he is believed to have approved of, unsparing though he has been in criticism of it.

INQUIRIES are frequently made in Bombay as to the decision of the Government of India upon the propcsals formulated here for the enrolment of a Volunteer Reserve. The Bombay Government, it is known, were prompt in doing all that they could to help forward the scheme. But the final decision rests with the Government of India, who, after due consideration, feel themselves justified in expressing their satisfaction with the spirit in which the movement has been taken up here, and in promising the local Government that they shall hear more on the subject hereafter. The fact is of some interest as an episode in the development of a Volunteer Reserve for India, but we should not have noticed it but for the abundant light which it throws upon the practical working of the grand scheme for the centralization of the military administration at Simla and Calcutta. No one for a moment doubts that if the matter had been left to the Presidency Military Secretariat the Reserve would have been drilling by this time. And if there is this delay in the small and simple things of military administration, how much slower will be the rate of movement in larger concerns !

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech of last night shows that I was not wrong in the view I took last week of the dissatisfaction that Mr. Gladstone's manifesto would create among the Radicals. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, speaks with respect of the policy approved of by Mr. Gladstone, which is, he says, good so far as it goes. But in his opinion it does not go nearly far enough ; and, encouraged by the acclamation with which he himself has been received by numerous popular gatherings in England and Scotland, he has come to the conclusion that the Radicals are now strong enough to stand alone. This is the meaning of his emphatic declaration that he will not dishonour himself by joining any Liberal Government which does not adopt his programme of free land, free education, graduated taxation, and disestablishment of the Church. He knows that Mr. Gladstone cannot form a Government without him, and, feeling himself to be indispensable, he lays down the conditions of the new Whig-Radical alliance. The Whigs are to be completely effaced, as may be inferred from Mr. Chamberlain's remarks on Mr. Goschen's recent speech, and Mr. Gladstone's leadership is only to be tolerated if the late Prime Minister is content to perform the humble duty of keeping the door open for Mr. Chamberlain and his followers to pass in. It is impossible to say at present what will be the effect of this bold repudiation of Mr. Gladstone's authority. The instinct of self-preservation may possibly be relied upon to keep the Liberal party from falling to pieces on the eve of a general election ; but it will be a great advantage to the Conservatives to be able to call upon their opponents in every borough and county to say plainly whether they accept the programme of Mr. Gladstone or that of Mr. Chamberlain. Great interest will now be felt in the next appearance of Lord Hartington, who can hardly refuse to say any longer under which flag he intends to serve. I have from the first believed that Mr. Chamberlain would, by the force of circumstances, be driven into putting before the country an extreme profession of political faith, such as could not fail to irritate and alarm all moderate men ; and the probability that this would be the result of severing the close connexion between Whigs and Radicals which existed so long as the late Cabinet remained in power has always seemed to me the chief advantage the Tories could hope to gain from taking office. Mr. Chamberlain's latest speech is an excellent specimen of the political chaff in which he and Lord R. Churchill excel, but the loose way in which he talks of replanting the population on the soil shows that he cannot have given serious thought to the working out of the land question. The idea that a few million cottagers, with an acre of land apiece, can make head against foreign competition, is one of the grossest delusions ever commended to the acceptance of the British public. Still, the Radical cry is a taking one, especially with townspeople who know nothing about agriculture.

The *World* this week condoles with Lord Salisbury on not having a constituency to address, and suggests that he will have to put his reply to Mr. Gladstone's manifesto into the form of a letter to "My dear Beach." But the Prime Minister has an engagement of long standing to address in the first week of October a Conference of delegates from all the Conservative Associations in the country which is to be held at Newport, in Monmouthshire ; and on this occasion Lord Salisbury will set before the whole country with sufficient distinctness the policy, home and foreign, which his Government will pursue if it secures the confidence of the English people at the general election.

Other diplomatic quarrels come and go, but the Eastern Question is always with us, and will remain a source of disquietude, I suppose, till a general European war decides who is to have Constantinople. Lord Salisbury must have felt greatly embarrassed and annoyed this week by the news that the Bulgarians have torn to pieces that Treaty of Berlin which was the monument of his own and Lord Beaconsfield's sagacity. The division of Bulgaria into two parts, separated from one another by the wall of the Balkan mountains, which Turkey was left free to fortify, was the most important modification England succeeded in making in the Treaty of San Stefano. Russia yielded on this point with the greatest reluctance, and Mr. Gladstone vehemently protested against the "artificial" character of the arrangement concluded at Berlin— as if the whole structure of European nations were not artificial —and prophesied that Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia would be irresistibly drawn together by ties of blood, religion, and material interests. Within seven years what he predicted has come to pass, and it would be difficult to say what degree of influence his own tenure of power in England during the greater portion of that time has had in encouraging the Bulgarians to prove him a true prophet. It is true that in his manifesto Mr. Gladstone dwells with unctuous zeal on his conscientious labours to give effect to the Treaty of Berlin, which, although personally he did not like many of its provisions, he nevertheless respected as the embodiment of the will of Europe. But no one can call to mind a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone attempted to apply that Treaty for the benefit of Turkey, though he made an imposing military demonstration to compel Turkey to carry out those provisions which were to her disadvantage. Turkey has now summoned the Powers to undo the work accomplished by Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and compel the Bulgarians to respect the Treaty of Berlin. It is obvious that this is what is required by fair play. If the fleets of Europe were set in motion to secure to Montenegro her rights, they ought equally to be used to secure to Turkey her rights. But no one imagines that the union of the two Bulgarias will be broken up again, or that Turkey has the slightest chance of recovering her lost province. English Liberals, whose patriotism is an unknown quantity, have satirized this week Mr. Gladstone's glowing account of their high-minded conduct when in Opposition, by exulting with the most ferocious glee over a revolution which, they say, demonstrates the instability of Lord Beaconsfield's peace with honour. Nobody, however, knew better than Lord Beaconsfield himself that treaties are only made to be kept so long as the parties to them are resolute to maintain their rights. He gave Turkey a chance of keeping the line of the Balkans ; and, if he had remained Prime Minister of England, he would no doubt have seen to it that Turkey did not neglect to build the fortifications without which such a line of defence is worthless. But Mr. Gladstone overlooked Turkish negligence so long as it favoured the aspirations of nationalities struggling to be free. The result is seen in the complete and immediate success of a revolution which Turkey had no means of resisting. It would, of course, be absurd now for the English Government to sanction the march of Turkish troops for the purpose of deposing Prince Alexander and subjecting Eastern Roumelia once more to the Turkish yoke. Even if a European Conference were to assemble, it would have to recognize a *fait accompli*. The real danger of the situation is that the revolutionary spirit may spread much further. As the Servian Ambassador plainly intimated in his plucky speech two days ago, the Balkanic populations are devoured not so much by hatred of Turkey, as by jealousy of one another. The Servians look with alarm on the creation of a Great Bulgaria which would be the strongest State in the Balkan Peninsula, and King Milan may easily be hurried by his people into a war for the acquisition of that portion of Macedonia which the Servians regard as their own territory. The Greeks will not be behindhand in clamouring for their natural boundaries ; and, in

TELEGRAMS.

A FRANCO-BURMESE TREATY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 13.

It is stated positively that a treaty between France and Burmah was signed on the 15th January in Paris by M. Ferry and the At-Woong, the Burmese Ambassador. The King of Burmah is therein bound not to grant further monopolies.

The treaty was submitted to the Bureau of the Chamber for Foreign Affairs on the 7th February, and the *exposé des motifs* was signed by the President of the Republic, M. Ferry, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

M. Ferry wrote to the At-Woong in February, with reference to what had passed between them, that the question of the transport of arms and ammunition from Tongking ports to Burmah would be settled satisfactorily as soon as the restoration of tranquillity and free communication with Tongking rendered the transit of arms secure.

It is difficult to reconcile this with M. de Freycinet's denial of the existence of a Treaty, but it is affirmed that the siguature is an undoubted fact.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

DESIGNS OF THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 13.

King Theebaw has withdrawn from Moola Islami, a Surati, who had advanced large sums, the concession for working earth-oil, and has also deprived him of the right of farming the customs duties.

It is asserted that the Meingoon Prince has offered his services to the Government to upset the King, but it is suspected that he is acting under French influence, having sojourned at Pondicherry for some time. It is rumoured that he has entered into a secret bargain with the French to advance their interests if he gets the throne.

Large numbers of people are leaving Upper Burmah. The Mahomedans at Mandalay have combined together, and in case of disturbances, they say, they will be able to defend themselves.

A VISIT TO MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 11.

Colonel Carey has returned to Rangoon. He saw the fortifications of Mandalay, but was not allowed to visit the Arsenal.

SANATORIUMS IN PESHIN.

Sir Charles Macgregor found numbers of sites suitable for sanatoriums and plenty of table land at various elevations. His suggestions are receiving the consideration of the Government.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 13.

A Chittagong telegram of Sunday states that the British India steamer Calcutta was run into and sunk by the Mahratta, belonging to the same company. The mails, crew, and passengers were saved; but nothing else.

THE BURMAH RICE CROP.

It is estimated that the area under rice will show an excess of five per cent. on last year's crop.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 13.

The second day's regatta was well attended. Lady Reay distributed the prizes.

The Inter-regimental Fours was won by the East Yorkshire boat, the King's Own being second, by half a length, in 3m. 16sec.

The Ladies' Fours, Chitty and Barber's crews being scratched, was won by Randolph's boat. Mrs. Lemesurier was cox of Steel's boat; Miss Green was cox of the second boat. Won by two lengths. Time 3m. 29sec.

The Tub Race did not come off.

Over the Regimental Fours a dispute occurred, and it was rowed twice, the result in both contests being the same.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCT. 13.

It is reported in Hongkong that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit China next year, after a tour in Australia. The Chinese would give an enthusiastic reception to the Royal visitors.

Sir T. Walsham probably succeeds Sir T. Wade as British Minister at Pekin.

A Delimitation Commission is about to meet. Mr. Hare is appointed on it.

The French Admiral visited Li Hung Chang at Tientsin, and was very friendly.

Political matters are very quiet in China.

The rising in Kashgaria is settling down, Russia being unwilling to give encouragement at present, having but few troops available.

Large settlements of Trappist monks and Belgian ministers are doing much good in Mongolia and Ili. They are improving cultivation, and are much liked by the Chinese.

A French commissioner for the purpose of regulating trade in Tongking and Kwangsi has arrived.

Admiral Dowell has been received in audience by the Mikado.

THE TAGORE LAW SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 13.

The offer of Mr. Justice Pigot to mediate as an arbitrator between Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and his brother, Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore, in the partition suit pending in the local High Court has unfortunately been declined by the former, to the great regret of the entire community of Calcutta, as Sir Surendro was perfectly willing to abide by the arbitration.

The case will now be contested to the bitter end.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in his address to the electors of Birmingham, says that the main points are to conciliate Ireland by equal laws, firm administration; and with regard to India, to place its security beyond the influence of alarm, panic, and anxiety, and to ascertain by Parliamentary inquiry the safest and most speedy way to strengthen the Government of India by whatever is high and good in the traditions, intellect, and national aspirations of its native races.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, OCT. 12.

Only the following candidates have secured an absolute majority of the voters at the first ballot: Messrs. Lockroy, Floquet, Delaforge, and Brisson.

The second ballotages will take place on October 18.

THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The following is the result of the race for the Cesarewitch run this day:—

Plaisanterie	1
Xema	2
Postscript	3

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 73¾

4½ ,, ,, ... 74¼

3 ,, Consols for account 100⅛

3½ ,, Sterling Loan 101⅛

4 ,, French Rentes 108⅛

Bar Silver 47½

Arrivals.—Greenock, Bengore Head, Lancashire, Kin 's Cross.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY will arrive from Poona at 11 o'clock to-night. The attendance of heads of departments and of a guard of honour is dispensed with. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, to announce His Excellency's arrival.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPORE has subscribed Rs. 200 towards the fund for the reception and entertainment of native troops returning from Suakim.

THE entertainment to Sir Frank and Lady Souter takes place this evening at Davur Hall, Breach Candy. We learn that numerous invitations have been issued, and that preparations on a grand scale have been made to receive the guests.

THE vacation of the High Court commences to-morrow. Mr. Justice Bayley has left for Naini Tal. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, goes to Mahableshwar; Mr. Justice Birdwood and Sir William Wedderburn go to Matheran; and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to Surat. Mr. Justice Pinhey, who retires on pension, leaves by the mail-steamer of the 23rd inst.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, in referring to the rumours of a secret Treaty between France and Burmah, says:—I am requested by the French Foreign Office to give the most unqualified contradiction to the story, which is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. There "are some fictions," said M. de Freycinet, "which may have a more or less substantial foundation of fact; but in this particular instance everything is false. There has been no Treaty, no talk of a Treaty, no undertaking to construct a railway, no intention to found a bank; *c'est faux d'un bout a l'autre.*"

APROPOS of the intention of the Bombay Presidency Association to memorialize Government on the proposed increase in army expenditure, the *Indu Prakash* says:—The Association cannot submit the memorial too soon. The proposal is extremely injurious to the interests of India, and must be protested against by every well-wisher of the country. It has originated in ignorance of our financial resources, and in an exaggerated idea of the dangers surrounding us. If our inability to meet the extra cost and the needlessness of incurring it are properly explained, it would not be unreasonable to expect even Lord Randolph Churchill to give way. Our press and our public associations must therefore lose no time in exposing the unsoundness and ruinous character of Lord Randolph's proposal. Steps must be taken to inform and instruct public opinion on the subject, and to get an unmistakable expression of that opinion. A strong sense of disapproval expressed unanimously throughout the country, will unquestionably have a sobering effect on the excited imagination of our young Secretary of State, and may save us from the eternal bankruptcy which threatens to swamp us.

A NOTICE has been circulated in Hyderabad forbidding the Hindoo community to pass through the streets with music or any other demonstration on the occasion of the Dussara festival, which this year happens to fall on the same day as that of the Mohurrum. They will be allowed to pass as usual, provided they are unaccompanied by music. This has been done on the recommendation of Raja Rai Bahadur, Raja Ishree Pershad, and Gholam Roosul Yar Khan, who had been invited to form a committee, and consider the best measures to be adopted to avoid any possible friction between the two castes on that day, which might lead to a disturbance.

MR. WHYMPER, the manager of the branch of the Murree Brewery established at Ootacamund, has applied to the Madras Government for advice and assistance to meet the requirements of the brewery in the way of barley for malting purposes. Mr. Whymper's requirements are 40,000 bushels per annum, for which he is prepared to pay as high as Rs. 20 per quarter, provided the grain is not of less weight than 480lbs. per bushel. Some 4,000 to 5,000 acres are now annually cultivated with barley on the Neilgherries, but the outturn is very poor, and is, besides, all consumed by the hill tribes. The climate and soil of the hills is all that could be desired for growing barley to perfection; and as coffee is not doing very well just now, some of the planters might turn their attention to barley cultivation.

SAYS the *Bangalore Daily Post*: Some verses published in a contemporary show in a pleasing way the sympathetic esteem in which European officials are often held by their native subordinates. The verses are signed Bindra Ban, Octroi Superintendent; and begin as follows:—

"The seventh of September current year
Sent the happy news far and near,
And with fragrant breeze did fill
The happy valley of Dalhousie hill.
And what's the news? The birth of a fortunate son
To my kind master and good patron."

A series of felicitous congratulations, in equally felicitous rhyme, winds up with the fervent prayer:—

"Long live his parents, long to see
This happy days of the young baby."

The Deputy Commissioner whose domestic joys are thus celebrated, and the Superintendent of Octroi who is also a poet, alike deserve the warmest congratulations.

THE Singapore paper says:—We lately called attention to the various adulterations practised by the lower class of Chinese traders here, but we observe from the *China Mail* that a peculiarly disgusting species of fraud is practised in Hongkong which we trust has not yet reached this colony. We refer to the practice of making up old tea leaves as articles of merchandise. Our contemporary says that "huge baskets of tea leaves may be seen taken into Chinese business houses in Queen's-road, West, collected no doubt from restaurants, tea houses, clubs, and private houses. And from the same places of business you can see neat and trim-looking packages being removed, marked as if they were choice chops of new season's teas." Now, Chinamen are much the same everywhere, and if they find this nefarious trade profitable in Hongkong, they will probably try to introduce it here, if they have not done so already. We would recommend honest dealers to inquire into the matter, and if such a practice exists, to get it put a stop to for their own sakes.

THE *United Service Gazette* says:—The appointment of Captain H. Woodfall Brent, late Director of the Indian Marine, and late senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, to the command of the Hercules will give general satisfaction throughout the service. Captain Brent served with distinction during the Crimean War, and through out his service has been considered a remarkably smart officer. In such a ship as the Hercules a wide field for his abilities will be open to him.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I., the author of "The Light of Asia," leaves London for India on Oct. 28. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter, and hopes to extend his tour to the Buddhist monasteries of Ceylon, and possibly to Bangkok, where the King of Siam has expressed a desire to receive him.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS will sail from Brindisi for Bombay on the 9th of November. Sir Frederick, who has had audience of the Queen at Balmoral, has recently been on a brief visit to Lord and Lady Wimborne at Auchnashellach lodge, Rossshire, for the purpose of meeting Lord Randolph Churchill. The Lord Mayor will give a banquet at the Mansion-house on Wednesday, October 21, in honour of Sir Frederick Roberts.

THE "Life of General F. R. Chesney," the explorer of the Euphrates, and first promoter of the Suez Canal, is to be published in October. The memoir, which contains numerous letters and extracts from journals of the general bearing upon military and naval history, from Trafalgar to Sedan, is the composition of his widow and eldest daughter, and has been revised by his connection, Mr. Stanley Lane-Pool.

MR. GLADSTONE'S voice is much stronger. Since his return to Hawarden the affection of the throat has been gradually thrown off, and he hopes to be able to take an active part in the coming political campaign.

THE International Congress of Freethinkers at Antwerp recently arrived at the following conclusion:—"Moral responsibility does not exist; but society has a right to guard itself against criminals and madmen."

IT is understood that the French Government has agreed to the renewal of the Latin Monetary Union for a year—namely, till the end of 1886—in the hope of meanwhile effecting an agreement with Belgium on the liquidation clause. This decision will render the reassembling of the Conference unnecessary.

THE young Belgian woman Jeanne Lorette, who murdered Sukurada, the Japanese charge d'affaires at the Hague, has been convicted of manslaughter without premeditation, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

CARDINAL NEWMAN is engaged upon a reply to the series of papers from Principal Fairbairn, which have recently appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, under the title of "Catholicism and Historical Criticism." The reply of his Eminence may be looked for in an early number of the same magazine.

LETTERS received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, up to the 29th August, state that the Bacchante flagship would start from Colombo on the 5th ult. on a cruise, and would visit Diego, Garcia, Mauritius, Tamatave, Johanna, Zanzibar, and Seychelles, arriving at Bombay on the 19th of November. The Turquoise was to return to Trincomalee in the course of a few days, and would assume the duties of senior officer's ship in the Bay of Bengal on the departure of the Bacchante.

THERE was something in Jumbo, after all. The taxidermist who has had charge of the work upon Jumbo's body states that the elephant's stomach contained many English coins—gold as well as silver and bronze. His tusks had by the collision with the train been driven nearly through the skull. The elephant's skin was found to be an inch and a half thick, and it weighed one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven pounds. The skeleton weighs two thousand four hundred pounds, and the total weight of the body was over six tons. The cost of stuffing the elephant will be two thousand dollars, besides the wages for three months of those engaged in the work.

SAYS the *Foochow Echo*:—One of the generals in command of the Chinese troops ordered his men to fire at the coming wind when it began to get heavy last week. It need not be said that the soldiers promptly blazed away. We, always in pursuit of knowledge, asked why, and were treated to the following, duly authenticated with name and date. "On one occasion a certain general proceeding against some rebels was hindered by the excessive rain, and ordered his troops to explode crackers, &c., and throw their spears against the wind and rain—and there was a great calm."

JUDGES are proverbially tender-hearted where fair culprits are concerned, but it is not often their feelings are worked on as to display the generous sympathy which a Sydney jury lately gave to some of the daughters of Eve. A woman named Elizabeth Green was acquitted at the Quarter Sessions upon a charge of forgery and uttering. The case was an exceedingly hard one. The accused, who appeared to be in destitute circumstances, made a very able defence, and she enlisted the sympathy of the court to such an extent that at the conclusion of the case the jury subscribed the sum of £2 2s. 3d., which was given to her.

THE death is announced of Lord Teignmouth, the second baron of that name, at the age of 90, after two days' illness. His lordship was born at Calcutta, his father being at the time Governor-General of India. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1816 and LL.D. 1835. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1834. He went through the Waterloo campaign in the capacity of a civilian. He represented Marylebone in Parliament from 1838 to 1841. Lord Teignmouth was a Deputy Lieutenant and justice of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He took an active interest in the work of the Mendicity Society, London, in the erection of ragged schools in Bristol, and in prison reform. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Charles John, who was born in 1840.

Truth makes the following contribution to the chorus of grumbling anent the Suakim expedition:—When the Guards returned from the Opera-Comique-like picnic campaign of Tel-el-Kebir there was an official reception, and every effort was made to get up a great public demonstration, the whole affair ending with a review before the Queen, at which the heroes were the Duke of Connaught and Lord Wolseley, neither of whom had been in any more danger than if they had never quitted England. Now the Guards have returned from Suakim after hard fighting and severe work; but although they have on this occasion really done something to entitle them to a reception no official notice whatever was taken of their arrival—a neglect which was, of course, due to the fact that the Duke of Connaught did not act as a drag to the corps; and as no Royalties (or their toady, Lord Wolseley) were in any way concerned in the campaign, and could not, therefore, get some cheap glory out of a fuss, there was no reason to get up any demonstration, and the Guards were hurried with all speed to their quarters.

THERE has been a good deal of grumbling about the way in which Mr. Gladstone's manifesto was made public. It appeared first in two Edinburgh papers, under the idea apparently that the electors of Midlothian had some prior right to the possession of the address; but this was absurd in the case of an appeal to the electorate of the United Kingdom. The result of this arrangement was that the address was published at first only in the Edinburgh and in two of the Manchester papers, to which it was surreptitiously telegraphed. The London and the great mass of the Liberal papers in the country were thus kept for twenty-four hours without a manifesto which was of supreme interest to the nation. This stupid and blundering arrangement, says the *World*, was made by the leading Opposition Whip, and it is quite of a piece with many other examples of his party management. If the Liberals come into office again, it is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will intrust the interests of the party to a person who has some knowledge of how affairs ought to be managed, and some sense in dealing with the press of the country.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT S. L. V. CREALOCK, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for one year on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT C. E. MARDELL, Military Account Department, has been ordered to Calcutta for duty in place of Captain H. E. Passy.

LIEUTENANT C. C. TENNANT, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed a temporary aide-de-camp to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN F. E. CUTHBERTSON, 8-1 London Division Royal Artillery, and Captain H. E. Le Marchant, 2nd Hampshire Regiment, proceed home in the troopship leaving Bombay on the 7th November, the former to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and the latter to join the regimental depôt.

MAJOR G. L. J. FRASER, General List Infantry, 2nd in command, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is about to proceed to England on furlough.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the movement of the horses and 70 men of the N. Battery B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, from Umballa towards Dehra, in consequence of an outbreak of anthrax amongst the horses.

THE following Committee of Paymastership has been formd in the 12th Lancers:—President, Captain H. S. Richardson. Members, Captain W. J. Raut and Lieutenant J. H. Enor.

MAJOR W. WOOD, the Essex Regiment, will, on the expiry of his five years as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, proceed to England, to join his battalion.

COLONEL W. CONYNGHAM, Madras Staff Corps, has been placed on general duty at Secunderabad.

THE Army is well represented among Parliamentary candidates for the metropolitan and suburban boroughs. Major-General C. Fraser is contesting Lambeth; Major-General Goldsworthy fighting a hard fight at Hammersmith; Colonel Duncan, R.A. again to the fore in Holborn; Captain W. H. James making a determined stand in St. Pancras; Lord Algernon Percy again before the electors in Westminster; and lastly, Captain H. M. Hozier appealing to the Liberals at Woolwich.

THE death at sea, while on a voyage to Canada, is announced of Captain William Henry Russell Skey, Common Crier and Serjeant at Arms to the Corporation of London, and Mace Bearer to the Lord Mayor. Captain Skey, who was the second son of the late Mr. F. C. Skey, C.B., the eminent surgeon, was formerly in the 37th Foot, in which he served in the Indian Mutiny; he was only fifty years of age.

THE vacant commands of the East Yorkshire Regiment have been bestowed on Colonels C. E. Layard and A. E. H. Smythe. The latter officer rendered valuable service with the Kandahar Field Force in the last Afghan War.

"MAGDALEN" HOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you, or will any of your numerous readers, inform me why Magdalen institutions should not be established here on the same footing as they exist on the Continent? They would be an excellent substitute for the already moribund C. D. Act.

CORIOLANUS.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government are at present doing a great deal to improve the position of the sepoy, and are succeeding in making him a far more comfortable individual than he used to be. Perhaps the following suggestion might not be amiss. A sepoy on furlough, unless he has the luck to realize near a treasury, has to obtain his pay by means of a money order, and for this the poor fellow has to pay at least two annas out of the small pittance that is his due. Why should not Government let him have his money order free, or issue a free money order form applicable only to sepoys? It is a privilege that would be most thoroughly appreciated by them, and the small loss of commission to Government would, in the end, prove a great gain by helping, among other things, to give them a contented, easily recruited Army.

A BOMBAY ADJUTANT.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY'S RETIREMENT.

YESTERDAY was the last day Mr. Justice Pinhey presided on the Original Side of the High Court. At the rising of his lordship's court, Mr. Macpherson, as the senior member of the Bar present, made some very complimentary remarks, to which his lordship briefly replied.

Mr. Macpherson said:—On looking round I see that I am the senior counsel present, and I know that it is the wish of the gentlemen of the Bar present as well as of myself that on your rising for the last time after sitting here for so long we should not allow the occasion to pass without a few words of farewell from us. I assure your lordship that we wish you a prosperous voyage home, and many pleasant and prosperous years in the home country. If it will be any satisfaction to you to carry home this assurance, you can do so with the fullest confidence, that during the many years you have sat here you have secured for yourself the reputation not only for marked capacity, but also what, perhaps, is equally valuable qualities in a judge, unfailing courtesy and patience, and last, but least, unfailing punctuality, which we all appreciated very much. We all consider that your departure will be a serious loss to the bench, and will cause a considerable gap and diminution in the working power of the court.

Mr. Justice Pinhey in reply observed: I have got the ready time or the ready wit to answer you in the terms I should like. I thank you for the kind words you have addressed to me. Of course it is a satisfaction to me to know that during the course of my judicial duty I have gained the appreciation and kindly feeling of the members of the Bar. Of course it is a great wrench to me to go away and sever the associations of thirty-five years. However, some one with more greater eloquence than yourself has persuaded me that it is my duty to resign. I thank you for the kindly words you have said, and regret that I am going to leave you. I wish you all much happiness and success in life.

His lordship then left the bench.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

MATCH NO. 11.

SQUAD TRIAL STAKES (EUROPEANS.)

Distances 1,200 to 500 yards.

WINNING TEAM.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st Battn. East York Regt....	54	330
N. C. Officer Commanding Squad...		50
Sergt. C. Carter, E.Y.R.		

THE PRESIDENTS PLATE.

2ND STAGE.

	Pts.	Value.
Pte. Ashcroft, Lan. Fus.	80	Cup R.s. 200
Capt. the Hon. U. Roche, S.W.B.	74	C. R. M. Bronze Medal.

No. 38.

S.I.R.A., SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

(Concluded.)	Pts.	Rs.
Pte. Savage, N. Stafford	335	50 & Silver Medal.
Pte. Wilson, E.Y.R.	335	40
Capt. the Hon. U. Roche, S.W.B	329	25
Sergt. Murray, Bo. Vol	324	25
Sergt. Gidney, G.I.P. Vol	323	20
Pte. Shuter, Rifle Brigade	320	20
Sergt. Mawhood, Bo. Vol	316	20
Sergt. Whitty, G.I.P. Vol	316	15
Sergt. Richie, Worcester	314	15
Corpl. McGee, E.Y.R.	314	15
Lce. Sergt. McKenna, Lan. Fus.	313	10
Pte. Lingwood, E.Y.R.	311	10
Sergt. Bowden, E.Y.R.	310	10
Sergt. Seymour, G.I.P. Vol	307	8
Sergt. McDonnell, Bo. Vol	306	8
Sergt. Paterson, G.I.P. Vol	305	8
Sergt. Sharpe, Bo. Vol	303	5
Sergt. White, Royal Engr.	298	5
Pte. Ashcroft, Lan. Fus.	297	5
Lce. Sergt. Downing, N. Staffd.	296	5

One counted out.

Highest Aggregate Score.

Pte. Savage, N. Stafford	80	25

No. 40.

THE CHAMPION'S CONTEST.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte. Wilson, E.Y.R.	541	Central meeting gold ml.
Sergt. Murray, Bo. Vol	530	60
Sergt. Bowden, E.Y.R.	526	30
Sergt. Richie, Worcester Regt.	516	40
Capt. the Hon U Roche, SWB	516	30
Capt. McGee, E.Y.R.	515	25
Sergt. McDonnell, Bo. Vol	510	20
Cr. Sergt. McKenna, Lan. Fus.	507	20
Sergt. Whitty, G.I.P. Vol	501	15
Pte. Savage, N. Stafford	501	15
Lce. Copl. Clabby, Bo. Vol	500	10
Sergt. Gidney, G.I.P. Vol	500	10
Sergt. Mawhood, Bo. Vol	495	10
Sergt. Paterson, G.I.P. Vol	493	10
Sergt. Seymour, G.I.P. Vol	491	10
Sergt. Cahill, Bo. Vol	490	10

Highest Aggregate.

Corpl. McGee, E.Y.R.	90	30

MATCH NO. 12.

SQUAD TRIAL STAKES (NATIVES.)

Distances 900 to 400 yards.

WINNING TEAM.

	Pts.	Rs.
25th Regt. Bo. Inf	90	220
N. C. Officer Commdg. Squad		30
Drill Hav. Benee Mahadev		

FRERE MEMORIAL FUND.

BANKERS—BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following further sums have been subscribed though the local sub-committee:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Tapidass Varjdass, Esq	100	0	0
R. M. Lambert, Esq.	100	0	0
The Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood	75	0	0
Dr. J. Pollen	50	0	0
Major-General Marston	50	0	0
W. H. Price, Esq.	50	0	0
Colonel R. R. Wallace	50	0	0
Divan Wadhumal Chandumal	30	0	0
Mir Rajo Khan Talpur	20	0	0
Mir Gulam Ali Talpur	20	0	0
Rao Saheb Nanibuksh Chainrai	20	0	0
Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed Wd. Gulam Mahomed Khan Bhurgri	20	0	0
Odhmal Dasumal	15	0	0
P. J. Taliya, Esq.	15	0	0
Ladhamal Maughanmal	15	0	0
Syad Ahmed Shah	15	0	0
Pir Ali Gohar Shah Kambar Ali Shah	12	0	0
Wadero Akil Wd. Dost Muhammad	10	0	0
Major G. Bonghey, R. E.	10	0	0
Divan Sahijram	10	0	0
Malading Goohar	10	0	0
Dowlat Khan Jan Muhammad	10	0	0
Mangharam	10	0	0
Bhai Khan Jamalia	10	0	0
Mir Wali Muhammad Khan Talpur	10	0	0
Madad Ali Jam Ali	10	0	0
Haji Mir Nasir Khan Talpur	10	0	0
Husein Bakhsh Wd. Gulam Murtza Badani	10	0	0
Pira Bhumbro Zamindar	10	0	0
Bakhsh Khan Bhurgri	10	0	0
Fakir Abdul Salam Zamindar	10	0	0
Shere Muhammad Khan Talpur Zamindar	10	0	0
Gulam Nabi Khan Talpur	10	0	0
Rao Saheb Righumal Anuprai	10	0	0
Fulbai Bhatani of Pitapur	10	0	0
Chanduji Thakor of Bhodesar	10	0	0
Kasar Khan and Isan Ali Lagaries Zamindar	10	0	0
Amount of subscriptions from several persons in Sind, viz., Cultivators, Traders, Syads, Zamindars, Panchaits, Labourers, &c., the smallest sum being annas four	2,306	6	9
Total Rs.	3,103	6	9
Amount previously subscribed	27,698	6	6
Grand Total	30,801	13	3

FRANK SOUTER,

Chairman, Sub-committee Frere Memorial Fund.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1885.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Darlington, in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society, monthly meeting, 5 p.m.

Band, 9th Regt. Bo. L., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

Entertainment to Sir Frank Souter, Davur Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Ravenna (s), from London; and Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf; Gartmore, Cochin; Clan Macleon (s), Liverpool; and Niagara (s), Antwerp.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 9th Regt. Bombay N.I., at the Apollo-bunder, this evening at 6 (weather permitting):—

March	Admiral Stosh ..... Hartmann.
Overture	Flotte Bursche ..... Suppé.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance ..... Sullivan.
Valse	At the Ferry ..... Albert.
Quadrille	Lights o' London ..... Coote.
Polka	Toujours Galant ..... Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Accomac and Ravenna entered, and the s. s. Niagara left, the dock yesterday.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Dinsha Jeejeebhoy Doctor, who recently passed the examination, made the usual declaration as a solicitor of the High Court.

BREAKFAST TO THE BENCH AND BAR.—The Hon'ble Mr. Budrooddin gave a breakfast on Sunday last at his bungalow at Breach Candy, at which almost all the members of the Bench and the Bar were present.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Dewa Pana, residing at Goywady, reports that he dropped a packet of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000, somewhere about that locality, on Monday. The complainant offers a reward of Rs. 200 for its recovery.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. J. K. Grainger, veterinary surgeon, residing at the Wellington Hotel, has reported that his servant, Alace De Sousa, absconded with a brown-leather courier bag containing Rs. 825 in notes and cash, at noon on Monday. The servant, it appears, took service with the complainant only six days ago at Poona. A telegram was sent to the police at Poona on Monday night for the arrest of the accused, who is suspected to have made off for that place.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Rambumbers-road, on the body of Mahomed Essak, aged 60 years. Deceased suffered from fever and cough for a considerable time, and became very weak. At 9.30 yesterday morning he was observed by a police-havildar to get up on the parapet wall of the Babeola-tank, and jump into the tank. The policeman went in after him, and with the assistance of another man, brought him to shore. But life was then extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BROACHING CARGO.—Rostegbin Tennaso was charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, with having broached cargo on the s. s. Assam. The accused was a quartermaster on board, and was placed in charge of the after-hold, from where cargo was being removed. One of the stevedore's men saw him break open a case containing vermouth, and abstract a bottle. He informed the foreman, who acquainted the fourth officer with the fact. The hold was examined, a case was found open, and a bottle missing. The quarter-master, when charged, denied having taken the bottle, saying he was incapable of doing such a mean act. If he had been inclined to steal a bottle he would have done so more secretly. Evidence was led, and his worship sentenced the accused to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

HAIL-STORM AT FEROZEPUR.—A correspondent writes on the 2nd October:—The crops in a few villages of the Ferozepore tahsil have suffered considerably from the hail-storm which came on last evening about 8 p. m. Some of the stones were larger than pigeon's eggs.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ACTING SESSIONS JUDGE, POONA.—We hear that Dr. Pollen, the Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, will proceed to England some time during next month, and that Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E., will be appointed Judge of Poona.—*Id.*

A VISIT.—His Excellency General Hardinge paid a visit yesterday afternoon to Rao Bhadoor R. V. Rastay, one of the Sirdars of the Deccan and an honorary magistrate. His Excellency was treated to a pan-supari entertainment. His Excellency also visited Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hosung Kamaap, the high-priest of the Parsees, and Rao Bahadoor Madowrao Wassudav Barvi, C.S. I.—*Id.*

CHOLERA IN THE BULDANA DISTRICT.—We are sorry to learn that cholera has made its appearance in this district, and that notices have consequently been issued, guarding against the arrival of people from other districts at the approaching fair at Deulgaon Raja, as in case of the cholera assuming an epidemic form it would prove extremely dangerous to an assembled multitude.—*Id.*

CLAIM FOR MEDICAL OPINION.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr N. Spencer, second judge, Dr. J. A. Da Gama claimed to recover from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo the sum of Rs. 50, as the amount of his fee for special professional evidence given by him as a witness on behalf of the defendants in a case brought against them on the 11th July last. Both the plaintiff and the first defendant appeared in person. The defence was, that as soon as the plaintiff made a demand for the money they wrote a letter to him, stating that they were taken by surprise. Had Dr. Da Gama demanded his fee in court before giving evidence, the defendants said, they were quite prepared to pay it, and, in fact, they had come to court with the necessary funds. They did not, however, see how the plaintiff could now demand the money. They did not dispute the amount of the fee, but it was too late for the plaintiff to recover it; and on principle they refused to pay. His honour held that the action could not be maintained as a special agreement to pay for attendance; and the case was dismissed.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	255
Thomas Sugden	10
R. Valentine Reid	10
Lieutenant W. F. Cabornes, R.N.R.	5
H. B. Mactaggart	5
A. G.	5
D. M. J.	5
J. R. Kirby Johnson	5
A. W. Ferguson	5
Total	305

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

THE following short causes were heard before his lordship:—

THE BANK OF BOMBAY *vs.* LALLA JAWALADUT CHUTORBHOJ.—This suit was brought to recover money due on a hoondie. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. The suit was eventually postponed until after the vacation.

MANEKBAI *vs.* CASSIGURJEE HIRAGJEE AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover ornaments which constituted her *stridhan*. The first defendant, who had no interest in the ornaments, was willing to give up the box containing them. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Range, appeared for the first defendant.

The second defendant, who appeared in person, asked for a postponement to enable him to put in his written statement. Owing to his

the evidence to this point as regards the alleged duress at Bhopal, that the plaintiffs fail in discharging the burden on them to prove it. That the second plaintiff was imprisoned in Bhopal is not denied. But that it was through the machinations of the defendant or was in any way connected with his admitted giving of his railway receipt or the order on Sewji Pachoo, there is nothing to show. Failure to prove this first point makes it all the more difficult to prove the second, for the defendant's promise to obtain the release of the second plaintiff at Bhopal forms a material part of the alleged agreement of 9th June, and the necessity for this agreement only arises from the illegality of the arrangement at Bhopal. As to this part of the plaintiffs' story, however, it is not so entirely uncorroborated as the first. The first plaintiff and Pachoo Tokarsi, a partner in the firm of Sewji Pachoo, agree in saying that the draft of the agreement which was to be executed by defendant was prepared by Sewji Tokersi. This draft, exhibit B., was produced by defendant himself. It does not contain nearly all the conditions which in the plaint and in the evidence both of the first plaintiff and Pachoo Tokersi are said to have constituted the agreement of 9th June. In fact, it only agrees to indemnify plaintiffs against claims in respect of the goods delivered to defendant, and not to molest second plaintiff at Bhopal which is a very different thing from obtaining his release. So that this document rather contradicts than corroborates the plaintiffs in regard to the terms of the alleged compromise of 9th June as laid in the plaint. Still the fact that it comes from the custody of the defendant, lends some colour to the allegation that he had consented to execute an agreement of some sort and afterwards refused. As to this their story is that after first plaintiff and Pachoo Tokersi had endorsed the railway receipt at the station, they went with defendant to the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, where he wished to copy out and execute the draft agreement. While there, he asked for the railway receipt to see its number and date and immediately on gaining possession of it refused to complete the agreement. This is a very improbable story, and its improbability is heightened by the admitted fact that no complaint was made to Mr. Macfarlane or Mr. Edgelow or any of their clerks. But there is this amount of corroboration of it. Bhivrao Atmaram, an independent witness so far as he can see, says that first plaintiff complained to him of the robbery of his documents by defendant which had just taken place, and they went together to a police constable, who declined to interfere. But the police constable was not called, and there is distinct contradiction as to what subsequently took place on their return to the attorneys' office, Pachoo saying that Bhivrao spoke to the clerks there in English, which he did not understand, while Bhivrao says he said nothing at all to the clerks, but first plaintiff (who does not speak English) asked them where defendant and his people were, and said nothing to them about the receipt or other documents. On the whole I think the plaintiffs certainly fail on the second point also in discharging the burden of proof which is on them, and the suit must be dismissed with costs Rs. 120. The plaintiffs obtained an order for attachment before judgment, which was discharged after about [illegible] time. Should I be asked to award the defendant compensation, but I have not sufficient materials before me at present to determine this fairly, and shall therefore leave him to his remedy by a substantive action for damages.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The system of boycotting, says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, which they are doing so much at the National League meetings to extend is now admirably organized. It is so perfect that even the authorities bear the highest testimony to it. Here is a proof of the supremacy of the "ordinary law." A telegram was sent this morning from the Land Corporation to one of their caretakers in the county Roscommon, but a message was received from the postal authorities that it could not be delivered by messengers, as no person could be found to take it, the caretaker being boycotted. This is the most remarkable confession which has yet been made, that the law of the Nation League is superior to the law of the land. If the post office authorities are not able to fulfil their contracts with the public and are obliged to confess that they are helpless and unable to cope with the boycotters, it can hardly be expected that ordinary citizens can withstand them and defend their rights and liberties. The telegram was sent to a caretaker on a farm in Boscommon directing him to swear an information to grant application for compensation for malicious injury to a quantity of hay, which was maliciously destroyed. The farm is on the Tredennick estate, near Dromond. Another example taken from the county Limerick illustrates still better the ramifications of the system. A widow who has a daughter and grandchildren living with her was boycotted for lending potatoes to a magistrate. She did not get any formal notice of the fact, but heard some rumours of dissatisfaction. The first intimation she received was when her labourers left her employment. She went to the baker and butcher in the town, but neither would supply her wants. She sent into Limerick, and for a few days was supplied; but the fact that she was boycotted became known, and the traders refused to give her any more. She went herself to a well-known bakery establishment in Limerick where she had been dealing for 25 years, and which had a branch in the town she lived in, and remonstrated with the proprietor. He told her that he knew nothing about it, and that he would give orders that she should be supplied. She returned to and informed the manager, who said that "the Devil a loaf she should get." The manager went into Limerick and informed his employer that he would not give any bread to her, that the employer could dismiss him if he chose, but he warned him that if he did every man in his employment would leave him. The effect of this was that she was still refused; and if it had not been for the police, who gave her some food she and her family might have starved. She wrote to her brother in Kilmerock to ask him to send and take the children as she had no one to mind them. The fact becoming known his own neighbours warned him not to send, as if he did he would himself be boycotted. The result was that she had to make her submission to the league and sign a pledge never to supply the police or other authorities again. The master of the county hounds has subscribed £100 to the funds of the league as the price of being allowed to hunt. These are illustrations of Ireland enjoying the blessings of peace under the ordinary law.

The same correspondent writes:—Outrages are still reported from the south, chiefly from the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick. It is stated that in Killarney the police on Sunday last posted on the Convent of Mercy gates a notice threatening with certain death any person who should be seen dealing with a man named Kelleher. On the same morning another notice was found posted at the entrance to the Franciscan church, which threatened with death any person who would pay rent to the local landlords. A Limerick paper states that a number of threatening letters have been in circulation in the neighbourhood of Askeaton. Mr. Hunt, the barony constable, received one of the letters, threatening him with serious consequences if he did not at once discharge his two deputy cess collectors. It also states that two heifers, belonging to a man named Buckley, of Cappagh, near Rathkeale, have been cruelly mutilated by having their tails, ears, and legs cut off.

A Cork correspondent of the *Times* writes:—An armed party, consisting of three men with blackened faces, yesterday visited the house of a labourer named Thomas Keane, residing on the townland of Dysart, near Coroflin. Having broken in the doors with stones they proceeded to Keane's bedroom, dragged him out of bed, and placed him on his knees in the kitchen, where they beboboured him with sticks, leaving him quite prostrate. Not satisfied with this, one of the party before departing approached him and discharged the contents of a revolver into one of his legs, near the ankle. Information was conveyed to the police station at Coroflin, and a number of men were despatched to the scene of the outrage, where they found the unfortunate man lying helpless on the groundfloor. Medical assistance was procured, and the bullet was extracted from the shattered limb. The motives assigned for the cowardly act are twofold. One is that Keane gave information to sheriff's bailiffs, who were about to execute a writ for non-payment of rent, which put the officers on the alert and aided them in making a large seizure of cattle; the other was that he had taken the place of a workman named Dillon, recently discharged from the service of the Rev. Robert Fitzgerald.

It was stated in Dublin on Sept. 23 that a deputation is being projected from the landlords of Ireland to the Prime Minister, respecting the difficulty of collecting rent in Ireland, and the necessity of enforcing the rights of landowners by the agencies of the law. Memorials and statements have been received by the Government from individual members of the landlord body, and an exalted dignitary of the Irish Church has written inviting the Marquess of Salisbury's earnest attention to the development of the National League organisation and the consequences likely to ensue.

The *Standard*, in commenting upon the news from Ireland, says:—We have confidence, and the country has confidence, in Lord Carnarvon, but we are bound to add that the time has come in which he will have to show that the confidence is not misplaced. He is pledged to maintain peace and order; in other words, to secure respect for legal right with the powers of the ordinary law. The question is not whether the enterprise he has undertaken is chimerical or rational, but whether he is succeeding in it. The Government have asked to be judged by the result; and it is certainly not premature to apply the test they have suggested. We need not be over-nice to pronounce about the appearances of outrage of the more flagrant kind. The really alarming feature of the whole situation is that rural and even urban Society—as far as it is in touch with the agricultural communities—is held tight in the grip of an illegal institution. Boycotting, according to the testimony of all observers, flourishes as it hardly ever flourished before. We do not desire to exaggerate the special responsibility of the present Government in the matter. Lord Spencer, with all the machinery of the Crimes Act at his command, made no serious effort to uproot the evil. We are witnessing to-day only the development, the perfection of a system which grew unchecked in the Coercion period. Nor do we seek at a time like this to institute a comparison between the two Viceroys or the two policies. We simply ask Lord Carnarvon to judge the situation by his own formula. Is Law respected? Is Liberty upheld?

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The details of an extraordinary case of alleged bigamous marriage of a pretended Russian Prince with an American heiress, and the pursuit of the bride and bridegroom from New York to Rotterdam, where they were discovered only last week, are so replete with sensational incident, that they read more like the imaginative story of a three-volume novel than epi sodes of real life. A few years ago there suddenly appeared in the city of Bristol a young man of noble mien, handsome features, an accomplished linguist, and a polished man of the world. He described himself as the Prince Zacharia Basilius Zacharoff Gortschakoff, Garde Imperiale, Aide-de-camp de sa Majeste l'Empereur, and, though a prince, he was so affable to all sorts and conditions of people that he became very popular in many circles, and eventually succeeded in winning the hand of the daughter of a highly-respectable Bristol tradesman. "The Prince's" wedding tour was unfortunately interrupted by his arrest in Belgium on a charge of fraud in relation to foreign bonds, and he was brought back to England under the Extradition treaty and charged before the Lord Mayor with misappropriating securities to the value of upwards of 1,000*l.* from the safe of a M. Hephistides, of Constantinople. In the course of this prosecution it was alleged that "the Prince" had some time before the fraud planted upon the unsuspecting Greek an iron safe, of which he himself retained a duplicate key, and by means of which he some two years afterwards succeeded in possessing himself of the bonds. The next heard-of "the Prince" was as plaintiff in an action tried in the Bristol Tolzey court in October, 1874, in which he sought to recover damages from his father-in-law and Alfred Brimble, a constable of the Bristol police force, for false imprisonment under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. It appeared that his wife, having refused to live with him any longer, was residing with her father at Bristol, and "the Prince," by way of asserting his marital authority, was in the habit of knocking violently at the father's door at all hours of the night, and disturbing the peace of the neighbourhood. This conduct becoming unbearable, "the Prince" was given into custody, and hence the action. The proceedings in the Tolzey court were chiefly interesting for the severe cross-examination as to his antecedents to which he was subjected by Mr. J. F. Norris, the learned counsel, who appeared for the defendants, and now one of her Majesty's judges in India. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant Brimble, and for a farthing damages only against the father-in-law and the Recorder refused to certify for costs. After this action "the Prince" appears to have sought solace in foreign travel, and from time to time he was heard of at Cyprus, Constantinople, and eventually a report reached Bristol that he had been shot by the Civil Guard while escaping from a prison in Persia. He was regarded, though not mourned, as dead; but about the middle of last month a gentleman, whom we will designate as Mr. —, now resident in Philadelphia, but formerly a citizen of Bristol, and an intimate friend of the pseudo Prince observed in the *New York Herald*, the following announcement of marriage:—

"Zacharoff—Bill'ings.—At Hotel Madison, Aug. 26, by the Rev. J. Stanley d'Orsay, Zacharia Zacharoff to Joanne Frances Billings, all of this city."

The name of the bridegroom revived old reminiscences of his former friend, "the Prince," whose bones he had supposed were bleaching on the wilds of Persia. On making inquiries he found that his surmises were correct, that Zachara Zacharoff, who now described himself as a count, was no other than his whilom associate "the Prince." He also learnt that he had obtained an *entrée* into the best of New York society, and that, in open disregard of the laws of bigamy, had contracted a *mesalliance* with an American heiress possessed of 150,000 dols. in her own right and large expectations from her grandfather. He contrived to make himself into communication with the lady's friends, and although "the Prince" assumed an air of indignation, and professed ignorance of all his old associations with Bristol, and asserted that his accuser was mad, and that there must be a great mistake somewhere, he ultimately submitted to an arrangement whereby, although he had gone through the ceremony of marriage, he agreed to live apart from his wife until he could furnish to the lady's family satisfactory proofs of his bona-fides and of his claim to the title of count, and to the estates of which he claimed to be possessed. By some means, however, he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the lady's friends, and having won the confidence of his bride he induced her surreptitiously to leave her home and take passage on board a steamer for Rotterdam. The flight of the pair caused the worst suspicions of the lady's friends, who at once entrusted Mr. P—with the task of following the fugitives, obtaining proofs of "the Prince's" treachery, and forcing him to surrender the lady to her mother. Mr. P—, after consultation with the firm of Messrs. Crowe and Jenks, Solicitors, of New York, started with Mr. Jenks on this somewhat formidable commission, which they carried out with promptitude and energy, and, which resulted in unqualified success. Leaving New York in the Servia two days later than the fugitives, they, on arrival at Liverpool, wired to Mr. Benson, solicitor, of Bristol, to ascertain the whereabouts of "the Prince's" first wife. Following their telegram in a few hours they, with Mr. Benson's prompt assistance, soon accumulated abundant proof of "the Prince's" perfidy. Mr. Benson had acted for the first wife's family in the action already mentioned, and thus having a close knowledge of "the Prince's" antecedents, he was in possession of information which led to the finding of the first wife in London. From photographs in possession of Mr. P—, the Bristol detectives fully identified the Bristol prince with the American count; but there was no time to be lost and on Wednesday last Mr. P—and lawyer crossed to Rotterdam, accompanied by the first wife and her brother, Detective-inspector Short, and the necessary statutory declarations and photographs, one of the latter representing "the Prince" and his first wife. Arriving at Rotterdam they had the good fortune to find that he had anticipated the arrival of the Prince's" steamer which was due until the Saturday. In the meantime, they laid the facts before the American consul, and secured his co-operation. As soon as the steamer arrived Miss Billings received a polite message from the Consul requesting her presence at his chambers, where shortly afterwards the unsuspecting "Prince" and his bride presented themselves. After a few minutes' conversation with the Consul on general topics, the fugitive couple, who had been joined by a loosely-tied red cravat forming a point of colour, and habitually worn by Sir Henry in morning dress. Frank Holls original portrait, exhibited in 1881, is a fine drawing, and Millais' work is also an admirable likeness and a work of art; but it fails to depict Sir Henry's tall and martial figure, which, though he is in his seventy-fifth year, still possesses apparently the vigorous strength of more youthful days, in spite of his having spent more than twenty-eight years of his life in the enervating climate of the East.

Sir Henry comes of a line of Lancashire ancestors whose family annals and title-deeds date from the time of Henry VII. Like most Englishmen bred and born in the shires, he takes a keen interest in sport—indeed it may be said to be an hereditary taste; for his father not only won the Derby in 1841 with Coronation, but he also bred and trained the horse which won a Doncaster cup which does not so often obtain in these later days—and Sir Henry takes no little pride in the feat. He himself, too, was the hero of a remarkable time-race which was the talk of India in 1853, and is still remembered by his contemporaries. The course was seventy-two miles, down the Ghauts from Poonah to Panwel; and this distance he accomplished in the short space of three hours and seventeen minutes, using relays of horses, and, the better to accomplish his task, choosing at one station at the top of the hills a well-known bolter. Sir Henry has been twice returned to Parliament, the first time as member for Reigate in 1858; but he was obliged to vacate his seat on being nominated to the Council of India on its first formation, from which post he was in 1839 selected as Envoy Extraordinary to Persia, with the rank of major-general. From his diplomatic and friendly relations with the Shah while holding this appointment he was deputed in 1873 to attend his Majesty on his visit to this country; and in acknowledgment of Sir Henry's services on that occasion the Shah presented him with his portrait set in diamonds, together with an autograph letter richly illuminated in Eastern design, which stands framed on a table in the drawing-room in Charles Street. On Sir Henry's return from Persia, he was elected at the General Election of 1865, as member for Frome, retaining his seat till 1868, when he was reappointed a member of the Council of India, a post which he now holds for life, and he is chairman of the political committee of the Council. He represented, when in the House of Commons, the Liberal interest, but since then he has considerably "stiffened and hardened," having differed from his party on many points of home politics, and especially in regard to the Central Asian Question, to which he has particularly devoted himself. After fifty years of the continuous observation of the course of political events in Central Asia, fortified also by a large personal experience in Persia, Afghanistan, and India, he still holds the same opinion which he elaborately supported in his masterly work, *England and Russia in the East*, that Herat, as "the key of India," must be secured against Russian occupation at all hazards, and that in the event of Russia's hostile approach to that city it would be indispensable to the safety of India that we should resume, with the consent and in friendly co-operation with the Ameer's forces, our military occupation of Western Afghanistan.

In 1875 Sir Henry was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield a Trustee of the British Museum, where the researches and studies of Assyrian scholars such as Messrs. St. Chad Boscawen, Pinches and Budge receive much encouragement and some assistance from him. He devotes a considerable portion of his time to the affairs of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he is the Director, as well as to the business of the Royal Geographical Society on the Council of which he has served for over twenty years, having been President for five years and Vice-President for ten. Sir Henry still keeps up friendly relations with his old intimates in the East, and a Persian letter recently received from Bagdad through the India Office from the titular King of Oude, presents a visible link with the earlier portion of his life.—*world*,

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

"One Who Served There" writes to the *Times*:—At a time when honours, promotions, and money compensations are being freely distributed to the troops lately serving in Egypt, permit me to call attention to the treatment of the troops serving in the Zhob Expedition of last year, whose services have been completely overlooked in the more exciting incidents of the Egyptian Expedition. The Zhob Valley Field Force was organized for the purpose of, in the first place, punishing the inhabitants of that part of the country for the massacre of a number of our coolies at Duke in the preceeding spring. It was also meant to explore the hitherto unknown Zhob Valley, a good topographical knowledge of which would be of the utmost importance in the case of a war on the frontier. Both these objects were attained in the most satisfactory manner by the expedition, and it was a perfect success in every way. The fine body of troops composing the expedition were collected from various and distant parts of India. Some had to come immense distances by road or rail before reaching the frontier, and this in a very hot month, September. On arrival in Afghanistan they had to march hundreds of miles through a wretched desert country, experiencing the greatest extremes of heat and cold, and often being on short commons and muddy water. In fact, it was the roughest and severest kind of campaigning. There were no great battles, but a skirinish, in which the enemy lost over 60 killed. There were plenty of hardships, and officers and men alike were put to considerable expense in the matter of kit, for which they neither asked, or received, any compensation whatever; nor up to the present have they received medal, batta, or thanks, or acknowledgment of any kind. As all fully expected that at least the frontier medal would have been granted, the men of the different regiments were very keen in volunteering for the expedition, notwithstanding the great unpopularity of Afghan service among all ranks of the troops, European and native alike. Now, considering the frontier medal was instituted specially for frontier expeditions such as this, and that it has been often granted for much less important expeditions, also that it is a very cheap way of rewarding troops, the expectation that it would be given in this case was not an unnatural one. The expedition certainly accomplished more, and was a much greater success, than the late Suakin one, or, for that matter, the Nile Expedition itself. For these promotions, rewards, decorations, and money compensation are distributed in plenty, while not the slightest acknowledgment has been made of the services of the troops in the former. I am sure that it is only necessary to draw the attention of the authorities to such an anomaly to have it rectified.

SIR HENRY C. RAWLINSON AT HOME.

Were Sir Henry Rawlinson's life's career solely considered in respect of the political services which he has rendered to the State on the occasions of his filling the post of Political Agent at Candahar during the first Afghan War, his discharge of similar duties in Turkish Arabia, his appointment as Consul-General at Bagdad, and subsequently as Envoy and Minister at Teheran, it would be one sufficiently replete with honourable and remarkable distinction; but when it is viewed in its connection with scientific attainments, and with its literary and geographical achievements, it presents one of unusual brilliancy and of enduring fame. Sir Henry Rawlinson has been fitly styled the "father of Assyriology," from his being the first English authority on Assyrian archæology, and from his having given life to a literature which had been dead for over two thousand years to the intelligence of the world, and would possibly have remained so, had not the vital spark been imparted to it by the exercise of Sir Henry's intellect, fortified by his indomitable perseverance. It was during the six years that he held an appointment in the service of the Shah of Persia, reorganising his army, that Sir Henry (then a young officer in the East India Company's service) first turned his attention to the study of the ancient cuneiform inscriptions, commencing his labours by an attempt to decipher the trilingual (Persian, Babylonian, and Median) tablets at Mount Biwend, near Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, in Persia. In 1837 he copied the first column of the great Behistun inscriptions, in the cuneiform character, engraved on the polished face of a lofty rock at the height of three or four hundred feet from the ground. To copy these from the frail support of a ladder, which rested on a ledge scarcely two feet in breadth, was a perilous undertaking indeed, for which only a very ardent antiquary would have risked his neck.

Until Sir Henry set himself the task of discovery, these inscriptions had pretty well defied the wits of all European and Asiatic savants, dead or living, to decipher. It was, therefore, with the keenest interest that Sir Henry's first summarised report of their contents was received in 1838 by the Royal Asiatic Society. Unfortunately, owing to a rupture between this country and Persia during the following year, British officers in the Shah's service were compelled to withdraw, and Sir Henry's researches were discontinued; but after the first Afghan War, in which he was for three years engaged, they were again resumed by his choice of the appointment of Political Agent in Turkish Arabia—in preference to higher Indian employment offered him by Lord Ellenborough—in order that he might pursue his studies at Bagdad. Accordingly, in the following years of 1844 and 1845 he again visited the locality, and forwarded to London complete copies, comprising many hundred lines, together with the translations of the great Behistun inscription, that is, of the Persian portion. A few years later, on his return to Bagdad from a visit to England on furlough, Sir Henry, at the request of the Trustees of the British Museum, superintended the excavations at Nineveh by Mr. Loftus and Mr. H. Rassam. In 1856 Sir Henry retired from the Indian service, when he was created a Civil K.C.B., and a Crown Director of the East India Company, being already military C.B., for service in the field at Candahar; and he had also conferred upon him, about the same time, the Order of Merit of Prussia, the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia, and the Order of the Dourance Empire, the last having been presented to him by Shah Soojah, for distinguished services in Afghanistan. The Royal Geographical Society had, in 1840, awarded to him the Founders Gold Medal "for his travels and researches in Susiana and Persian Kurdistan, and for the light thrown by him on the comparative geography of Western Asia." Besides being a member of that society, as well as of the Asiatic, the Royal Society, and most of the other learned bodies of the metropolis, he received diplomas during the course of the same year from nearly all the European and American scientific societies, while the degrees of D.C.L. of Oxford and the LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh have also been more recently conferred on him.

In his London home, Sir Henry still constantly amuses himself with the decipherment and translation of cuneiform tex which have always been with him a dilettante study and favourite hobby. Taking a period of ten years, the five folio volumes of inscriptions already edited by him for the British Museum) from the bookshelves in the library in Charles Street, Sir Henry will point out to you the lithographic copies of the famous Behistun tablets, which set forth the hereditary right of Darius to the throne of Persia, tracing his genealogy through eight generations up to Achæmenes. Then there follow an enumeration of the provinces of the empire, and a long history of his triumphs over the various rebellious tribes of his dominion. A conicalshaped lump of plaster placed on a pedestal in the library is explained to be the cast of a black marble Babylonian landmark which anciently did service for the title-deeds of an estate in that country. Such stones were placed in a conspicuous position on the border of the land, and have carved on their surface the figures of gods who were invoked to curse "the removal of his neighbour's landmark;" they also record a description of the property and the names of the parties and witnesses to the conveyance. Under the drawing-room in the drawing-room above are still more interesting relics of past ages, being original tablets of baked clay, dating from the time of "Nabuchodonosor the King" and his successors. A few of these are no larger than a turkey's egg, but flatter some again, are cylindrical, and others are square blocks; they represent judgments of the Court, receipts, decrees, &c. Inserted in the wall following the staircase here are a series of slabs sculptured in bas-relief with the figures of men and of horses, which are part of the excavated remains of Nineveh, discovered by Sir H. Layard, the greater portion being, as is well known, at the British Museum, but the smaller one being that of a portrait of the King of the Belgians, painted in oils, and presented by his Majesty to Sir Henry in commemoration of his services in connection with the initial conference in Brussels of the Geographical and African Association in 1876. In the same room there is a fine painting of the palace of Chosroes at Ctesiphon. In suitable positions in the house are also hanging the sword of honour presented to Sir Henry painted at different periods of his life: one taken in his thirty-ninth year, by Watts; another, somewhat later, by Phillips; while a fine etching by Slocombe, after Frank Holl, presents a half-length portrait of Sir Henry in his chamber robes. However, art in black and white does not fully convey the charm of the silver whiteness of his hair and moustache, contrasting with the soft sun-browned complexion of his face, which is also heightened by a loosely-tied red cravat forming a point of colour, and habitually worn by Sir Henry in morning dress. Frank Holls original portrait, exhibited in 1881, is a fine drawing, and Millais' work is also an admirable likeness and a work of art; but it fails to depict Sir Henry's tall and martial figure, which, though he is in his seventy-fifth year, still possesses apparently the vigorous strength of more youthful days, in spite of his having spent more than twenty-eight years of his life in the enervating climate of the East.

Sir Henry comes of a line of Lancashire ancestors whose family annals and title-deeds date from the time of Henry VII. Like most Englishmen bred and born in the shires, he takes a keen interest in sport—indeed it may be said to be an hereditary taste; for his father not only won the Derby in 1841 with Coronation, but he also bred and trained the horse which won a Doncaster cup which does not so often obtain in these later days—and Sir Henry takes no little pride in the feat. He himself, too, was the hero of a remarkable time-race which was the talk of India in 1853, and is still remembered by his contemporaries. The course was seventy-two miles, down the Ghauts from Poonah to Panwel; and this distance he accomplished in the short space of three hours and seventeen minutes, using relays of horses, and, the better to accomplish his task, choosing at one station at the top of the hills a well-known bolter. Sir Henry has been twice returned to Parliament, the first time as member for Reigate in 1858; but he was obliged to vacate his seat on being nominated to the Council of India on its first formation, from which post he was in 1839 selected as Envoy Extraordinary to Persia, with the rank of major-general. From his diplomatic and friendly relations with the Shah while holding this appointment he was deputed in 1873 to attend his Majesty on his visit to this country; and in acknowledgment of Sir Henry's services on that occasion the Shah presented him with his portrait set in diamonds, together with an autograph letter richly illuminated in Eastern design, which stands framed on a table in the drawing-room in Charles Street. On Sir Henry's return from Persia, he was elected at the General Election of 1865, as member for Frome, retaining his seat till 1868, when he was reappointed a member of the Council of India, a post which he now holds for life, and he is chairman of the political committee of the Council. He represented, when in the House of Commons, the Liberal interest, but since then he has considerably "stiffened and hardened," having differed from his party on many points of home politics, and especially in regard to the Central Asian Question, to which he has particularly devoted himself. After fifty years of the continuous observation of the course of political events in Central Asia, fortified also by a large personal experience in Persia, Afghanistan, and India, he still holds the same opinion which he elaborately supported in his masterly work, *England and Russia in the East*, that Herat, as "the key of India," must be secured against Russian occupation at all hazards, and that in the event of Russia's hostile approach to that city it would be indispensable to the safety of India that we should resume, with the consent and in friendly co-operation with the Ameer's forces, our military occupation of Western Afghanistan.

In 1875 Sir Henry was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield a Trustee of the British Museum, where the researches and studies of Assyrian scholars such as Messrs. St. Chad Boscawen, Pinches and Budge receive much encouragement and some assistance from him. He devotes a considerable portion of his time to the affairs of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he is the Director, as well as to the business of the Royal Geographical Society on the Council of which he has served for over twenty years, having been President for five years and Vice-President for ten. Sir Henry still keeps up friendly relations with his old intimates in the East, and a Persian letter recently received from Bagdad through the India Office from the titular King of Oude, presents a visible link with the earlier portion of his life.—*world*,

THE FALL IN SILVER.

The *Economist* in commenting on the sudden fall of silver a month ago, says:—The panic feeling in the silver market appears to have deepened the past week, and the price of bars has fallen to 47¾d per ounce, while the Indian exchanges are proportionately even lower. In this drop, however, we still fail to see sufficient cause. It is now reported that the Latin Monetary Union will be prolonged until the end of 1887, and thus one of the apprehended causes of unsettlement in the market would seem to have been removed, or its action, at all events, postponed. And as to the probable cessation of the compulsory coinage of silver in the United States, very exaggerated views are entertained. Some are speaking as if the repeal of the Coinage Law would involve the sale of the Treasury silver coin which it holds. This, however, is an entirely erroneous view. The only effect of the repeal will be to put upon the market 5,000,000*l.* or so of silver which the Treasury was compelled to purchase; and as we pointed out last week, against this prospective addition to the supply are to be set prospective increases in the demand for India, China, and elsewhere. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to believe that the metal is at present unduly depreciated, and that there is more probability of a reaction in price than of a sustained fall.

The *World* observes on the same subject:—The persistent fall in the price of silver and of the Indian exchanges seems, at last, to have thoroughly aroused the attention and fears of the City. In all places where merchants most do congregate—on 'Change, in Mark and Mincing Lanes, in the money and discount markets, on the Stock Exchange, everywhere—this topic is now most eagerly discussed, the chances of silver are weighed, the probable fate of the Bland Act is debated, and the theories of bimetallism are more or less intelligently "ventilated." We have repeatedly predicted that this would be the case, and have never ceased to point out the absorbing interest and growing importance of the silver question, since we first wrote on the subject—now more than a twelve-months ago—when our opinions were so doubtingly received. We think, even now, that the City daily press is treating the subject in by far too perfunctory a manner, and that it is shirking an obvious duty by shrinking from a thorough investigation into the merits of the silver controversy. In this respect it may profitably take example from many of the provincial papers, more particularly from a leading Manchester contemporary. We ourselves, however, at the risk of being thought to rush in where the Metropolitan angels of "sound economy" fear to tread, will fearlessly speak out. The future of silver is a question far wider in its importance and consequences than the ordinary superficial London observer appears to suppose. Upon it depend the actual solvency of the Indian Government and the commercial supremacy and prosperity of Manchester. To the uncertainties which surround it may be distinctly traced the general fall in prices over which so much lamentation is made—a fall which, if prolonged, will assuredly bring about a general reduction of wages. This consummation may earn dismay into the camps of the working classes, but it is inevitable if the present insane theories of the monometallists are allowed to prevail, and if the raging anti-silver crase continues. We despair of turning our old-fashioned economists from the currency Jingoism and "Rule Britannia" Gold doctrine supplied to them by the *Times*, but we have strong hope that the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade will do much to dispel the illusions of the single standard, and we have every confidence in the common sense and clear-sightedness of the Americans. It is an article of faith in many City circles to look upon the repeal of the Bland Bill as a certainty, and every petty bill-broker's clerk will tell you that it is virtually *un fait accompli*. But we say most distinctly that the Act is not at all likely to be suspended, and we maintain that our information is derived from the purest sources, and is eminently trustworthy. Without doubt there are newspapers in New York written in the interests of the gold party which endeavour to cajole capitalist readers the stale maxims of an obsolete political economy, as we may find in this London press, daily or weekly articles and observations about silver which are nothing more or less than the "convenient cant of selfish wealth." But in the United States every farmer, working man, or representative of industrial interests, avers that the doctrine of the exclusive gold standard is an invention of the rich to defraud the poor, an artificial contrivance to enhance the value of money, and a legal means of increasing the burden of debt on the shoulders of debtors. We have even heard of Congressmen declaring that they will exhaust all the forms of the Legislature, and then "die on the floor of the House," before they will permit such an iniquitous measure as a Bill to suspend the coinage of silver to pass. Whatever, then, may be the nature of the currency change which arrives (as arrive it will) we may be sure that the partnership between gold and silver will not be dissolved. As the substantial truth of our observations becomes gradually recognised, we entertain the hope that the exaggerated fears about the Indian exchanges will subside. But we must requisition the assistance of the Indian Government notwithstanding their apparent reluctance to intervene. Why did they not bills on the Presidencies last week; and why have they not, at least, announced a reduction in the amount to be offered on Wednesday? Have they, too, carried away by doubts and fears, lost all confidence in their own currency? If so, we scarcely expect the market and the merchants to keep their heads cool or to preserve their presence of mind when pusillanimity reigns in the highest quarters, and when firmness and judgment are conspicuously wanting among those to whom, in the present crisis, the commercial public should look for example, for guidance, and for support.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Lord Iddesleigh, in speaking at the Aberdeen Conservative Club on the 22nd inst. on Mr. Gladstone's manifesto. From the point of view of the statesman, his lordship remarked that the less said about the document the better; but Mr. Gladstone was a great tactician, and the greatest care had been taken to avoid anything which would put principles to the test. In the evening Lord Iddesleigh addressed a public meeting in the Music Hall. Referring to the new voters and the questions now being submitted to them, he contrasted Mr. Chamberlain's programme to the promises of Jack Cade. Proceeding to discuss Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, he remarked with reference to the reform of parliamentary procedure, that it would be a bad day for England if debate were to be stifled and minorities silenced. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal with regard to the land appeared to mean a system of plunder, and if that were carried out it would ruin the value of land. His doctrines applied to every sort of property and every description of wealth. He complained of the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto upon other questions, and lamented the imputation that the previous Conservative Government were responsible for the late troubles in Egypt. It would be very much better on the part of the representatives of the late Government if they took the bull by the horns and said it was all done by Adam and Eve. The late Liberal Government took the course they did, not because the Conservatives had put them in a position in which nothing else could be done, but because they thought it a right and wise thing to do.

Mr. Goschen addressed a Liberal meeting at St. Leonards a few days since. He said that he did not know that any more momentous time than the present had existed in our political history. He trusted, nevertheless, that political power would remain distributed among all classes in the country, otherwise the result of enfranchisement would have to be deplored. He expressed himself strongly in favour of a second Chamber; but there was need for reform in the House of Lords. The feeling which existed in the majority of the Liberal party with regard to the House of Lords did not arise so much from that House being an hereditary body or an aristocratic body as from the fact that they were a permanent Conservative or high Tory committee. Speaking of rival political parties, Mr. Goschen said: The Moderate Liberals have been accused lately of a good deal of timidity, but mainly what we say is this: that views such as have been put forward—I will not say by Moderate Liberals, but by average Liberals—will receive a very high confirmation indeed. But the advanced section say, "If you are not prepared for changes"—I think they call them violent, but at any rate they are very great changes—"if you are not prepared for changes, why did you enfranchise the masses? The average Liberals must have known when they enfranchise the masses that they would not be satisfied with such measures as had been previously proposed." My answer is that the argument has been completely shifted lately. The argument was that the masses should be enfranchised because enfranchisement broadened the basis of the Constitution, because it was right that every man should have a vote, and because Parliament would be enabled to ascertain better the wants and desires of the whole community; but it was not put forward that this change was to be used as a lever for the reversal of the traditions of the Liberal party. While anxious to see as many persons as possible in occupation of the soil, Mr. Goschen did not think that any good could come of the proposed system of allotments by public authorities. As to the view that the time has come when the State and the community and local bodies must more and more interfere, and there should be a substitution of a corporate conscience for the conscience of the individual man, Mr. Goschen said he held by the conscience of the individual man, for in proportion as you lay duties upon the State or upon the local authority, so you will weaken the sense of duty in the individual. Mr. Goschen is not in favour of "free education." The legislative union between England and Ireland, he said, must be maintained. Referring to the caucus, Mr. Goschen says:—As for Liberal candidates, they will know whether pressure is put upon them or not. It is conceivable, I hope it is not probable, that pressure might be put upon the candidates by an advanced organization and by affiliated caucuses. But there is a power in the country which cannot be affected by a caucus, and there are the voters in the constituencies, and there are hundreds and thousands of voters, quiet men, very likely, who are not so fond of attending meetings as those who have stronger convictions, but who will be alienated from the party, and who might not appear at the poll if they are threatened with language which does not form part of the programme, but which is used nevertheless. I am doing a service to the party in speaking out. There is that danger, and it is well that it should be recognized. But as regards the Moderate Liberals, if they are wanted in the next Parliament to assist in government, in order to make government possible to meet these combinations of the enemies of the empire to which I have alluded, they will be there, and they will stand to their p[illegible]. I do not think that they will be among the least useful defenders of the interests of the c[illegible].

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large meeting at Inverness on the 10th ultimo. His speech dealt principally with the land question as it affects the Highlands. After an attack upon the Highland landlords, whose rights and claims, he said, had been enforced with a rigour for which there was no parallel in the annals of our country, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that it was time the fetish of the land was looked fairly in the face, in spite of those political economists who never took human nature into their calculation. The land being a monopoly, he believed it should be regulated by the State, like any other monopoly, for the general good. He advocated free education, and said the money should come from national funds or from Church endowments. He believed Mr. Gladstone's manifesto would be welcomed as a clear exposition of Liberal policy and as an assurance that he would lead them in the coming struggle.

Mr. E. Stanhope spoke at a Conservative gathering at Ipswich recently. He said that he considered that the great effect of the extension of the franchise had been the complete disintegration of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone has said one or two things in his manifesto which would sorely disappoint many of his Radical supporters. Mr. Chamberlain, it was perfectly clear, would have none of it. Radical agitators declared plainly that if the vote of the agricultural labourer is to be gained so as to secure a Liberal majority, it must be gained by waving before the poor and the landless the banner of public plunder. But the agricultural labourer knew perfectly well that all revolutionary tendencies have the effect of injuring the wage-earning class more than any other class. There are reasons why the labourer should carefully scrutinize the proposals put before him by interested agitators, who had their own bread to butter as well as the bread of the labourers; as it might possibly happen that the ultimate result of those proposals would be to bring upon him still greater distress and suffering than he has ever before experienced. The agricultural labourer, who knew a great deal more about the land than his Radical advisers, was perfectly well aware that if any man is to obtain a house and land he must either bu

NOTICES.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA. A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.
Orders enclosing remittance to be sent to

T. R. GRIMES,
83, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1831.

EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

"Orders may be sent direct enclosing remittance or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; Messrs. King Hamilton Co. Calcutta."

Descriptive Catalogue free.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is An Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Billious Liver Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price 6s., 11s., and 22s.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY Kemp & Co. Ld., CALCUTTA—Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots.
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.
Balmoral Boots.
Button Boots.
} Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.
Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. S.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest WHISKY Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C.I.G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for Kinahan's "L.L."

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

THE

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—

LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT.		PER DOZEN. CASH.
Rs. 58.	SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR ★ MOËT & CHANDON EPERNAY.	Rs. 55.
	AND	
PER DOZEN. CREDIT.	WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY ★ MOËT & CHANDON EPERNAY	PER DOZEN. CASH.
Rs. 52.		Rs. 49.8.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London, Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9 ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	a.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red..	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	3	0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	45	0
Air-tight Box for the above	10	8
Mark Masters Aprons	15	0
Excellent Masters	15	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33	0
Leather Case for do	4	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

VALUE OF GOLD GUARANTEED.

"GOOD LUCK."

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS. Silver Bangles, very artistic.
GEM, FANCY AND SIGNET RINGS.
SCARF PINS AND RINGS.
GOLD AND SILVER STUDS AND LINKS.
BANGLES AND BRACELETS.
GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.
GOLD AND SILVER CROSSES.
GOLD AND SILVER NECKLETS.
GOLD & SILVER EAR-RINGS & BROOCHES.
GOLD AND SILVER CHARMS.
"GOOD LUCK," WATCH KEYS,
Silver Brooches and Pins very fashionable. &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LD., WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS. } POONA

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Brain and Nerve Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of robust manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency or natural vigour has for years existed.

OVER TWENTY YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such ted praise and distinguished recognition.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced mbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Akbarial Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SIMA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and Col. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. With photographs of public buildings. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,

including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

PATENT TRAMWAY PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS AND ROLLING STOCK.

First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.

Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & CO., Agents.

We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 3-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

IMPORTANT TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES

WILL SOON BE AT

Every Station and Bungalow throughout India.

ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER

Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in **1d.** Packets, and **6d., 1s., 2s.,** and **5s.** Tins. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S BLANC-MANGE POWDER.

By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, *i.e.*, Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate. Sold in Boxes at **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making delicious Custards without Eggs. Sold in Boxes, **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

A real substitute for Eggs. Its action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., resembles that of the Egg in every particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, and rendering them most wholesome and nutritious. Sold in **1d.** Packets, **6d.** and **1s.** Tins.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

Recommended to all true lovers of the pure Mushroom in India, as being a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Sold in Bottles at **6d., 1s.,** and **2s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best and most highly appreciated Tonic Wine known in India. It strengthens the whole system. Stimulates the appetite. Is invaluable for Indigestion and these forms of Nervousness incidental to a residence in a hot climate. Is by far the safest and best Tonic Wine for delicate Children and persons to whom Quinine in any other form is objectionable. It has long been recognised as the best article for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, the combined effect being very efficacious. DOSE:—A wine-glass full twice or thrice a day.

Sold in Large Bottles, **1s. 1½d.** and **2s. 3d.** each. At all Stores.

The whole of the above HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES are admirably adapted for Family use in India. The BAKING, the BLANC-MANGE, and the CUSTARD POWDERS cannot prove otherwise than invaluable for Children and Invalids, both on account of their purity and the simplicity of their preparation—while the *bon-vivant* in India will find both the Tiffin and Bara Khana to have received many delicious additions.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, & RANGOON.

DRESS FABRICS

"DIRECT from the LOOM to the CONSUMER!!"
Showing a Great Saving to the Purchaser!!!
(ANY LENGTH CUT.)

THE **Bradford Manufacturing Co.,**
BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE,
ENGLAND.

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

Will, on receipt of letter or post card, promptly forward, post free, to any address, a Sample Parcel of Patterns of all the Leading Novelties in Dress Goods to suit every Season of the year, and every climate, at prices to meet every class of Society. Innumerable Press Opinions testify to the excellence of the Fabrics, and the great advantages offered to the public. The "Century Cashmeres," which received the highest awards (Silver Medals) at the International Health and Crystal Palace Exhibitions, are in ever-increasing demand. Export Orders over £1 in value delivered free to any of the principal ports in England. Write at once and mention this paper.

TO LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS.

Many inferior qualities of these Goods have been imported, which owing to the climate the soles come apart. THE "TENACIOUS" is manufactured by one English House only, and after long experience have found out the secret of Cementing and Stitching the soles so firmly that they will never come apart and will not be affected by the climate.

We have received many Testimonials certifying to their being the Best TENNIS SHOES procured in India.

GENTLEMEN'S, in Brown or Blue Canvas ..... Rs. 11-8 per pair.
LADIES', in Black Canvas ..... „ 9-8 „

Mofussil Constituents should send a pattern Boot as guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

			Cash Prices.					Cash Prices.
4½	×	3½	per doz. ..... Rs. 1 12	9	×	7	per doz. ..... Rs. 7 8
4	×	4	„ ..... „ 2 8	10	×	8	„ ..... „ 10 0
6½	×	4½	„ ..... „ 4 0	12	×	10	„ ..... „ 14 8
7½	×	4½	„ ..... „ 4 8	15	×	12	„ ..... „ 24 0
8½	×	6½	„ ..... „ 6 8				

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH AT Rs. 35
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

Jo Liebig TRADE MARK EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—*Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK.

CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,

FIXED OR PORTABLE.

ROAD ROLLERS,

ALL SIZES,

GIRDERS,

TANKS,

ETC.

BRIDGES,

IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,

FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

ROLLED BEAMS,

MACHINE TOOLS, &c.

Always in Stock,

ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,

Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.

PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.

Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.

WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.S.C.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

NOTICES.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attests its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 3 in. the rod being jointed.

OF ALL TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
Wholesale only: 21, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE

"OPEN SESAME" SPIRIT STAND,

OF

NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just introduced, and for which the SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA has been secured by us for a Term.

The Advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.

No. 3853.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

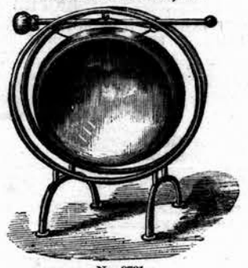
3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES:
With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles Cut all over, Rs. 95.
With 3 Bottles Cut all over, Rs. 135.
With 3 Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 122.

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us at our ESTABLISHMENTS.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

A New Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon servants and to announce meals, or the arrival of visitors, &c.



No. 3731.
Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26, Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

September 11, 1885.

NOTICES.

CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, ENAMELS AND DURESCOES.

THE SILICATE PAINT Co.
(Messrs. J. B. ORR & Co.)
OF CHARLTON, KENT.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE, CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

B J O London DURESCO

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1/6
N. V. WRIGHT

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It relieves and cures *quicker* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the welcome and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of effect.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

STANDARD

Established Edinburgh 1832. Established India 1846.

LIFE OFFICE.

Assets—
£6,466,527-17-5

Claims Paid—
In 1882, £505,936-19-5
In 1883, £508,144-13-4
In 1884, £549,974-10-10

Every Facility for transaction of Life Business.

CALCUTTA.
GEO. L. KEMP, *Secretary.*
BOMBAY.
THOMAS LANG, *Secretary.*
MADRAS.
BENT & Co., *Chief Agents.*
COLOMBO.
ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., *Chief Agents.*

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the First Batch of Arab Horses per s.s. "Java" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the First and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th September, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.